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BILINGUAL BOMBAY WILL DEFER DRY LAW IN NEW AREAS

Red Salesmen Forge Ahead In W. Europe

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS. COMMUNIST salesmen are doing the brisk trade in Western Europe. The Communist Bloc nations have increased their sales to Western Europe by more than 30 per cent in the past 12 months—a cash rise of about 300,000,000.

By contrast, American exports to this same area have just about held their own, increasing less than 2 per cent.

Communist - manufactured cars, textiles and construction materials are appearing in export markets in steadily mounting quantities.

Often, the price tags are substantially lower than those of American, British or German competitors.

Communist Bloc competition is already doing serious damage to some Western exports.

In Scandinavia, for example, the slumping British auto industry has suffered a 20 per cent drop in sales this year.

But, Norway is importing 2,000 cars from Russia and 1,100 from Czechoslovakia, sizable numbers for a country its size.

Inner Mongolia Steps Up Farm Output

HONG KONG. Inner Mongolia's total grain output this year will reach 4,327,000 tons and livestock will increase to 24 million according to official reports in Huhehot.

The reports were issued when the first autonomous region of Red China celebrated its ninth anniversary.

The region today has a population of 6,100,000. Twelve major industrial projects are under construction.

This includes the iron-steel complex which Communist China is building at Patow, in the Western part of the region.

In addition, 59 factories and mines are being built and expanded.

IT'S RETORT COURTEOUS

LONDON. When the British Government reminded a citizen that he owned some \$42 in income taxes, the citizen promptly reminded the Government that it owed him some \$126 in post-war credits.

Refusing to pay the taxes until the Government paid the credits the man, whose name was withheld by tax officials, stated: "The Government hasn't honoured its debt. So why should I?"

Probe Into Million Dollar Phony Check

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON. A DEMOCRATIC - controlled Senate committee has authorised an investigation of the \$1,000,000 phony check scandal involving the Republican State Administration in Illinois.

Orville E. Hodge, the Republican State auditor who resigned under fire, pleaded not guilty to 46 indictments in the case.

At about the same time, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee passed a resolution authorising a Congressional investigation of the case.

Two staff investigators of the committee, Richard Wallace

CHRONICLE EXCLUSIVE
THE BIGGER BILINGUAL STATE OF BOMBAY WILL, IN THE MATTER OF PROHIBITION AT LEAST, BE LIKE THE CURATE'S EGG.

The present parts of the State, except the Karnatak districts which will be ceded to new Mysore, will be total Prohibition areas as they are now. So also the entire State of Saurashtra where Prohibition is already in force and its sister State Kutch where Prohibition was recently introduced by the Central authorities, will remain totally dry regions.

YEAR DURATION
However, the eight districts of Vidarbha — Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda — where there is no Prohibition, will, according to information available at this stage, have to be permitted to continue to be "wet" for at least a year after their merger with the enlarged State of Bombay.

Similarly the four districts of Hyderabad (Marathwada) and parts of two other districts of the same State which will come to Bombay, and where only a modified form of Prohibition is in force at present, will, it is understood, be permitted to maintain the "status quo" for a year.

These districts are: Parbhani, Aurangabad, Dhule and Osmanabad and parts of Dindar, Nanded and Adilabad districts.

There is no Prohibition in these areas at present. The reason for giving a time limit to these areas is simple and definitely does not indicate relaxation of Prohibition in the bigger Bombay State.

TIME CONCESSION
All the laws, including Prohibition, in the present State of Bombay apply to the merging areas.

Nevertheless, some time will have to be given to these regions to pave the way for full-fledged

Prohibition within a reasonable period.

FIRST OF ALL SUFFICIENT TIME WILL HAVE TO BE ALLOWED TO THE CONTRACTORS IN THE LIQUOR TRADE TILL THEIR LICENCES EXPIRE.

Besides, the pre-Prohibition propaganda phase will have to be gone through fully before these areas are moulded into our own "dry" pattern.

All this, it is expected, will, in the minimum, require at least a year.

It is learned that about the same period will be required for administrative arrangements for the enforcement of Prohibition in these areas.

Jap Farmland Goes Up By 10 Per Cent

Chronicle Correspondent

TOKYO. The Japanese are harvesting this summer the fruits of the American occupation.

The United States-sponsored agricultural programme now in its 10th year has increased cultivation by 10 per cent, adding 1,332,500 new acres.

Some of the new land is not suitable for rice production and is being used to grow wheat, other grains and vegetables.

As Japan has to import up to 20 per cent of its food, the land reclamation is a great boon.

The World Bank is extending credit for four more projects in northern Japan that will open to farming peatlands, shallow lagoons and uplands.

During their tour of the Western Isles Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret visited the Isle of Barra. Here the royal party is watching one of the inhabitants, Mary Morrison, spinning. Mary Morrison also sang to the Queen.

What Chance Has A Mere Male?

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON. The rugged New Englander, Senator Styles Bridges who outranks every other Republican in the Senate aired a few woes about the power of American womanhood.

His lament: When a man is born, everyone asks how the mother is.

When he's married, the guests rave about the beautiful bride.

When he dies, the first question is, "How much did he leave her?"

What chance has a mere male?

Distribution Of Fair Price Grains

Chronicle Special

FOOD grains at fair price which will be sold throughout the State next week will be available from co-operative stores in rural areas, unlike the retail dealers in big cities.

These stores will indent their quotas from the regional food directors of the Government of India in respective areas.

These indents will have to be recommended by the collectors of the districts.

Rural co-operative societies and stores will be given their quotas in "wagon loads" from the sales depots of the Union Government.

They will have to make advance payment to regional treasury offices.

Except Bombay, in other big cities of the State, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Baroda, Surat and Ahmednagar, retail dealers will have to get the recommendation for their indents from the collectors of the respective areas.

Russia Is Building Supersonic Long-Range Bomber

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON. NEWS that Russia either has—or is developing—the prototype of a heavy jet bomber that could fly the Atlantic Ocean faster than sound was revealed here

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, and a deputy who accompanied him on his recent trip to Moscow, made the disclosure in secret testimony released by the Senate Air Force investigating subcommittee headed by Senator Stuart Symington.

They were the final witnesses at the lengthy investigation which developed more than one million words of testimony on a comparison of U.S. and Soviet air strength.

The printed transcripts ran to 1,863 pages, reflecting the views of more than 100 witnesses.

NO HYSTERIA
The final chapter also disclosed that: Twining took direct issue with Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson who earlier answered "No" when asked if he believed Russia is "ahead of us quantitatively as far as modern jet aircraft are concerned."

Twining said: "The U.S.S.R. has thousands more jet combat planes in operational units than the U.S. Air Force and Navy combined."

Twining appeared to differ with Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who charged there is near-hysteria in this country over Russia's war capability.

Twining said he is concerned about the future and believes that the Soviets will catch up with this country in the quality of its air force "if we do not keep moving pretty fast."

The Air Force Chief disclosed earlier on his return from Russia that he and his staff saw a light bomber on the ground that the Russians claimed was supersonic.

But Twining and Lt-Gen. C. S. Irvine, his deputy in charge of material, made their first reference to Russian work on a long-range heavy bomber that could fly faster than sound.

Symington asked: "Based on the developments you saw, you feel they may have actually an inter-continental supersonic jet bomber in prototype?"

Irvine replied: "Or working toward a prototype state. This is very important in our assessment of what we should do."

Symington asked: "You are

President Eisenhower is reported to have made a solemn promise to the voters of South America.

But that promise all depends upon the voters of North America.

During the Panama Conference, Ike is said to have expressed his great admiration for the lovely liquid syllables with which the various Latin American Presidents expressed their ideas.

"If I am re-elected, I am certainly going to take up a serious study of Spanish," the President is reported to have said. He wants to be able to talk to his neighbours below the Equator in their own language.

SUNDAY STAR



Petite Chitra looks lovelier at every appearance. It is her natural beauty that enables her to look different each time in whatever role she is cast, especially the heroine's role in costume dramas and swashbucklers. She gets our Sunday Star this week for her performance in Prem Pictures' "Zindagi-ke-Mele."

HERE'S THE LAY OF FUTURE BOMBAY STATE

Chronicle Special

THE BIGGER BILINGUAL STATE OF BOMBAY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT ZONES FOR EASIER AND SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA WHICH IS CONSIDERED BY MANY AS A "VAST AND UNWILDED" STATE COMPRISING OF NOT LESS THAN 44 DISTRICTS.

They are: Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, North Banaskantha, Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra and Baroda.

Of the 28 districts of the existing State of Bombay, four will go to the reorganised Mysore State, while 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh, four districts of Hyderabad, five districts of Saurashtra and one district of Kutch will be integrated in the proposed bilingual State.

This is expected to double the burden of the present administrative machinery.

But it is likely to be made up with the integration of services of employees in the areas which will be merged with the existing Bombay State.

None of the employees in these areas will be retrenched, and most of them will be kept in their respective areas.

The present Secretariat of the Saurashtra Government will be closed in November and it will be changed into the office of Saurashtra Zone.

U.S. Tax Claims Whittled Down

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON. The Federal Government has agreed to settle tax claims against a quartet of political and industrial figures for less than 50 cents on the dollar.

Included are Texas oilman Glenn H. McCarthy and his wife, Faustine; Washington gambler Emmitt R. Warring, the so-called "Prince of Foggy Bottom"; the late polisher and public relations man, Emil Juris; and 1932 Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent W. Hallinan.

He has just signed a surprise agreement with the Government of his native land, giving him exclusive control for 20 years of the Greek airline.

In a telephone interview from Monte Carlo, where he is the No. 1 citizen of Prince Rainier's domain, Onassis disclosed that his airline would operate not only within Greece but also to North and South America, through most of Africa, Western Europe and the Middle East.

He will spend approximately \$40,000,000 on new planes.

France Jails Two Tax-Dodgers

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS. TWO French tax-dodgers have been thrown into jail. This event has sent a ripple of fear throughout the country, where tax-dodging has always been considered a national pastime.

Up to now, avoidance of taxes was regarded as something you could talk over in friendly fashion with your tax collector.

Raoul Ducloux is accused of evading \$28,570 in taxes while August Le Floch, a metal dealer, was charged with failing to pay a trivial \$77,000.

The action of a French judge was encouraged by Finance Minister Paul Ramadier, faced with tremendous new government expenses.

Ramadier must find means of financing military action in Algeria and a new old age pension plan.

Classic policy was for tax officials to "negotiate" with persons against whom they had tax-dodging evidence.

There was usually a settlement of a figure somewhat smaller than the sum originally demanded by the government—and no jail terms.

The new technique of simply enforcing the law was considered to be an indication of the serious character of French financial worries.

Costa Rican Yacht Is Cheaper

Chronicle Correspondent

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica. Central American-made cabin cruisers soon will be available to Yachting enthusiasts in the United States.

They will cost about \$1,000 less than similar U.S. — made models.

The Constructors Naval Ltda. shipyard at this Pacific coast port, backed by American capital, put its first sports cabin cruiser in the water recently for trial runs.

The company is utilizing local Central American wood, including the finest local cedar, in the construction of the boats. Modern assembly line production methods have been successfully introduced and production initially will be at the rate of a boat a week with plans calling for a gradual increase.

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MENON'S ALL-OUT BID TO BRIDGE SUEZ GAP

LONDON.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THERE was considerable confusion of thinking during the debates at the Suez Canal Conference. That might have been due to the fact that while the delegates sought a non-political solution of the Suez Canal dispute their own minds were not free from politics.

Many of them talked as though the Egyptian Government had nationalised the Suez Canal Company, but the fact is that the Canal has always been nationalised in the sense that it is Egyptian territory and Egyptian property. It was Egyptian when Britain was the Egyptian Government.

MAIN JOB

Actually they were no more than mere proposals for opening negotiations with Egypt; or, as Mr. Menon, the chief of the Indian delegation, said, he was merely laying "out the carpet for both sides to walk on."

And India attached importance to negotiations, because Mr. Menon explained "Unless the world is willing to make war on this question we must seek solution by negotiation."

India offered to do everything to help the parties excepting to persuade Egypt to sell its sovereignty.

However, the Menon Plan was rejected by the West and their four Asian and African allies. But even those who disagreed with Mr. Menon's proposals (most, if not all, delegates agreed with the principles enunciated by him) admired the way he presented India's position temperately and objectively.

OUR LIFE-LINE

Mr. Menon made no bones about the fact that India had self-interest in the Suez Canal. "The Suez Canal is as much our, what is called 'life-line,' in the economic and social sense as that of the more advanced and industrialised countries of the West."

"All right then GO on strike—I know a cute little strike-breaker."

"Nearly 75 per cent of our exports go through this canal."

"IN THE PLANS FOR THE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA, POPULARLY CALLED THE 'FIVE-YEAR PLAN,' WE ARE VERY MUCH DEPENDENT UPON CAPITAL GOODS TO UNDERTAKE THE NECESSARY DEVELOPMENTS AS WELL AS EXPORT SUCH PRODUCTS AS WE HAVE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE THAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE PURPOSE."

But though Mr. Menon approached the problem from the point of view of India's self-interest he neither twisted the facts nor suppressed or half-suppressed them.

UNDER LAW OF EGYPT

"The place of the Company in the whole of the Suez Canal problem is that of operating the services and carrying out those things which they agreed to do when they took over the concession, which incidentally they have not carried out to a certain extent even today, and they were always under the protection of the state though that state was a province of the Ottoman Empire or later an independent Egyptian state."

"But so far as the position of the company in Egypt is concerned it has always been under Egyptian law, and it has been so held, and I think the United Kingdom Government has in its submissions before the Mixed Tribunals at various times insisted on the Egyptian character of the Suez Canal Company."

"In the Firman of February 2, 1866, it was said—'The Universal Maritime Canal Company of



V. K. KRISHNA MENON

Suez being Egyptian is governed by the laws and usages of the country."

"That is part of the document in this case."

IN A HURRY

"Therefore, the question of nationalisation was an act which was within the competence of the Egyptian Government."

"I think however that my Government would like it to be stated that there are, in the manner in which the nationalisation was carried out, features which have led to the present aggravated situation."

"We would like to have seen the nationalisation carried out in the normal way of international expropriation, where there is adequate notice, and the way of taking over is less dramatic and does not lead to these consequences, but the fact that the manner of nationalisation is vitiated by that does not alter the fact that the rights of the Egyptian Government to nationalise the company are in question."

'88 CONVENTION

"There is reference to the Suez Canal Company in the Convention of 1888, but the Convention of 1888 also says that it is to survive independently of the Suez Canal Company."

"SO, EVEN IF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY WENT OUT OF EXISTENCE AS IT WOULD HAVE DONE IN 1968, THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE CHARTER WOULD STILL CONTINUE."

"Freedom of navigation is guaranteed by the Convention of 1888, and in considering that the freedom of navigation in terms of the Convention of 1888, and the subsequent documents, in conformity with international law and usage, must always be maintained."

"That is an obligation of the signatories of the Convention of 1888 on the one hand, and so far as this particular problem is concerned, the Egyptian Government, this the Government undertook."

OBSTRUCTION

"It has often been said that in spite of the freedom of navigation clauses there has been obstruction to navigation in one instance."

"Now again, Sir, with great respect—and I do not intend to quote the instance, because it has emotional contexts—there have been other instances in years gone by where freedom of navigation has been threatened in the same way."

"BUT IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE THE CONTENTION OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IS THAT THE OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION OR THE DENIAL OF PASSAGE TO A PARTICULAR NATIONALITY IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER, BECAUSE IT IS BOUND UP WITH THE SECURITY OF EGYPT."

"My Government does not seek to pronounce on it, but if the controversy is on the interpretation of the Charter, not a willful violation of it, then the right procedure is for the aggrieved party to go to the World Court, and we would be the first to say that if the verdict of the

World Court goes against the Egyptian Government then they ought to abide by it."

TOLLS

"Next come the problems of the tolls and charges in connection with the Suez Canal."

"When the Egyptian Government nationalised the Suez Canal they made statements which have created alarm, that is to say, requiring funds for the building of irrigation projects in their country."

"And, certain circumstances having occurred, rightly or wrongly they have proclaimed that the nationalisation of the Suez Canal and making it Egyptian Government property, and good property at that, was carried out in order to finance these irrigation projects."

"All the time the tolls are regulated in terms of the Convention and should be even more so in the near future, as we shall seek to point out."

"I think it has got to be taken into account that if the Egyptian Government, who now own the canal operation, wants to make a profit, the only way to do it is to run it on an economic basis."

"Can we understand again that there is no desire to do this and any negotiatory agreement, if it is necessary, is not beyond possibility?"

CONCESSION

"The Canal company's concession would have come to an end in 1968."

"Therefore, apart from the manner in which the nationalisation was effected, and the consequences and the crisis atmosphere it has created it would appear that the act of nationalisation has been antedated by these twelve years."

"THE 1949 AGREEMENT, RECOGNISING THAT THE CONCESSION WAS DUE TO TERMINATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND THAT THE CANAL WOULD REVERT TO EGYPT, PROVIDED FOR THE ACCELERATION OF THE RECRUITMENT OF EGYPTIAN PERSONNEL."

"For some time the Suez Canal Company itself has been working in the knowledge that this change would have to take place."

NEW MOVE

"First of all, the internationalisation that is proposed is not of the Suez Canal, it is not of the land around it or of an Egyptian territory, it is merely of the Company, that is to say, the Egyptian Government has put, in place of the old Egyptian Canal Company the new Egyptian Corporation for the Suez Canal."

"It is proposed that an international corporation or unit should take its place. 'The effect of that is to repeal the act of nationalisation; not to repeal it in the sense of replacing what was before, but to substitute an international body."

"Another remedy that is suggested is that the whole of this Canal organisation, both the operational organisation and everything concerned in it should in some way come under the United Nations."

"I should like to know where in the law of the United Nations there rests the power to go round the world and establish control over institutions."

"If the United Nations or anything else—all of us from whatever country—has to come into this business, the initiative has to come from the Egyptians."

NO SELLING

"In 1880 the Khedive's Government were asked by de Lesseps to sell the Canal to the European Maritime Powers in order to ensure its international character."

"THE KHEDIVE'S REPLY WAS THAT HE COULD NOT ADMIT EVEN IN PRINCIPLE THE SALE OF THE CANAL OR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON ITS OWN TERRITORY."

"I think it is useful to recall that Article 8 of the 1888 Convention has already anticipated this position and provided for the supervision of the performance of the Treaty."

"The Article says:—'The Agents in Egypt of the Signatory Powers of the present Treaty shall be charged to watch over its execution."

"In case of any event, threatening the security or the free passage of the Canal they shall meet on the summons of three of their number under the presidency of their Doyen, in order to proceed to the necessary verifications."

"They shall inform the Khedival Government of the danger which they may have perceived, in order that that Government may take proper steps to insure the protection and the free use of the Canal. 'Under any circumstances, they shall meet once a year to take note of the due execution of the Treaty."

"These are the facts of the present situation and, therefore, in our view, what is required is a re-examination of the Convention of 1888."

TACT PAYS

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS. Tact sometimes pays good dividends in the bed and breakfast trade. Like the case of Georges Scella who runs the luxury hotel at Cap d'Antibes. One of his customers was Empress Soraya of Persia. When she left Scella omitted the little formality of presenting the bill.

THIS WEEK, EXACTLY A YEAR LATER, A BULKY PACKET ARRIVED FOR HIM FROM TEHRAN. CONTENTS: ONE PERSIAN CARPET WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE EMPRESS. VALUE: DOL. 15,000.

Budding Star



Pat Wayne, the 17-year-old son of film star John Wayne, seems headed in the footsteps of his noted father. He is shown with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Wayne, at court where stamp of approval was placed on a movie contract of dollar 200 per week, which starts when he finishes his education at Loyola High School.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY 213.5m.

6-30 Mangal prabhat, 6-50 Ewar mudrika, 7-15 Nalini Mulgaonkar, 8-15 Nalini Mulgaonkar, 8-30 Folk songs, 10-30 For children, 11-10 L. music, 11-30 Radio Orch, 11-45 H. Ahmedkhan, Bhopali, 12-15 Saroj R. Reelingshah, 12-30 Variety, G. 13-10 R. N. Desai, Sports, G. 13-15 Hema Shrivast, Bhimbas, 13-40 AIR Review, 14-10 Pamela MacCarthy, Crooner, 14-15 Variety.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m.

7-45 Saroj R. Reelingshah, 8-0 Nalini Mulgaonkar, 8-45 D. V. Jadhav, Bhaskarini, 9-0 For children, M. 11-45 W. W. Bhole, 'Krishna Kumari', M. 13-0 N. Kadwe, Sports, 13-15 Madhubala Jhaveri, 13-30 Bhavgeet, 13-50 Saroj R. Reelingshah, 14-10 D. V. Jadhav, Desi, 14-30 K. music.

17-30 M. Ragnikar, 17-45 H. A. Khan, Jait, 18-0 Locals, 18-10 M. Ragnikar, 18-20 For villages, M. 19-20 Regl. news, 19-30 For workers, 20-30 Letters replies, H. 20-45 Konkani prog. (Folk songs), 21-30 Madhubala Jhaveri, 21-45 P. G. Thakkar, Violin, 22-0 Nalini Mulgaonkar, Behagda, 22-30 H. A. Khan, Ras ranjini.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA, 353.9m.

7-0 Mangal prabhat, 7-5 Salutation, 7-15 D. V. Jadhav, 7-30 Prog., 7-32 Soni, Bhatiyar, 8-30 Folk songs, 9-0 Dwandwa gaan, 9-15 For children, 10-0 Music, 10-30 R. Chhotekhan, Sarangi, 10-45 H. Mohammad, Geeta, 11-0 L. music, 11-30 Radio orch, 11-45 B. Soni, Thumri, bhairavi, 12-30 Variety, G. 13-10 Geets, 13-30 D. GNagar, G.

By R. E. L. Masters

NEW YORK.

IF America's spiritualists are correct, Abraham Lincoln will return through the magic of television this fall to take part in U. S. election campaign.

Abe likes Ike, to put it briefly. America's spiritualists, more than 3,500,000 of them, are convinced that this will come to pass.

In fact, they are standing by for what they describe as the most important and spectacular psychic demonstration in world history—the appearance on television of nine famous representatives of the "spirit world."

The nine "discarnates"—as the spiritualists call them—are Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Calvin Coolidge, D. Roosevelt, Rort Taff, Thomas A. Edison, Benjamin Franklin, William Jennings Bryan and Mackenzie King, late Prime Minister of Canada.

The nine are scheduled to appear on the nation's television screens during the election campaign.

Rev. Enid S. Smith, Columbia University Ph. D., now president of the Spiritualist's Harmonia College in St. Petersburg, Fla., claims the spirit world is planning this demonstration in connection with "other-world" celebration of the 250th anniversary of Franklin's birth.

The psychic experiment will be engineered, she says, by Edison, Franklin, Heinrich Hertz

LINCOLN ON TV WILL BLESS IKE



Vice-President Richard Nixon is shown with his mother, Mrs. Hannah Nixon in the yard of their home in La Habra, Calif. The Vice-President flew back from the Convention after making his acceptance speech to be with his 77-year-old father, Frank Nixon, who is in critical condition.

(discoverer of the 'Hertzian Waves') and other world renowned—and deceased—scientists.

The Rev. Smith, who claims to have talked "direct voice" with Hertz, Franklin, Lincoln and other "discarnates" connected with experiment, has high hopes that the "spirit extras" will be able to appear on the TV screens.

Direct Talks

And she has been assured by Abraham Lincoln that such will be the case. "Every now and then," the Rev. Smith says, "the etheric world reminds us of its presence among us."

"IT WILL BE RECALLED, SOME TIME AGO, AN 'EXTRA' OR SPIRIT PROJECTION OF GRACE MOORE, THE OPERA SINGER, WAS PUT ON TELEVISION BY THE SPIRIT WORLD."

"THIS DISCARNATE SINGER WAS RECOGNISED BY MANY PEOPLE."

Some were worried as to what had happened to their television sets and were quite distressed at the mystery.

"The picture would not disappear. It remained for three days, we understand, in Long

"The proof also of the actual existence of brain waves and their ability to reproduce themselves as extras or spirit forms on our television screens, will open new vistas of scientific research throughout the world."

"It will indeed be amazing to see several of our former leaders of earth... hovering over certain individuals, indicating their influence in world affairs and mingling freely with the crowds."

Abe's Promise

Reports on the forthcoming experiment, the Rev. Smith says, have come to her through a number of spirit mediums. She supplies excerpts from one of these tape-recorded conversations:

May 16—

Rev. Smith: "Is there somebody who can speak to me to-day about the experiment..."

Spirit: "Yes."

Rev. Smith: "I will appreciate that."

Spirit: "This is Abraham Lincoln. I will be present on the screen. I will go through with it as predicted along with the rest."

Rev. Smith: "That will be wonderful. How will we see you, Honest Abe?"

SPIRIT: "JUST AS NATURAL AS WE ARE TALKING TOGETHER AT THIS MINUTE. YOU WILL SEE THE PICTURES OF THE VARIOUS FORMS, AS THEY COME IN, HOVER OVER CERTAIN PEOPLE, MINGLE WITH THE CROWD."

Rev. Smith: "They will all be recognised, each one of you. And you will appear several times, will you?"

Spirit: "Yes, we certainly will."

Spiritualists

J. Bernard Ricks, of Silverport, La., representative of the Spiritualist International General Assembly in the southwest, said the church has more than 3,500,000 persons who are either members or openly affiliated with the movement in the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BHAKRA DAM PROJECT

TENDER NOTICE NO. 4 DISPOSALS

SEALED TENDERS are invited in duplicate for the sale of the following machinery on as is—where is' basis:

Name of machine,	No.
1—Lorain Dragline 2 cyd.	1
2—Orton Shovel 3/4 cyd.	1
3—Mobile Cranes 5 to 7 tons (Diesel, Steam & Electric)	3
4—Scrapers (Terracobra, La Plant, Letourneau, Baw Knox) 8, 12 and 14 cyd.	29
5—Dozer (Oliver DD, TD 14-A, TD-9, Vendor DR 70, Fowler Marshall, Caterpillar R 4) with addl. equipment (Blade & Yoke, Power Unit, Towing Tug, Rooter etc.)	14
6—Fordson Tractors, Rubber tyred.	3
7—Carriers —Tippers, Dumpers, Trucks, Macks, Tankers	80
8—Diamond Tees (with 3 Trailers)	2
9—Light Vehicle	2
10—Motor Boat 25 H.P.	1
11—B.G. Locos (Petrol, Diesel and Steam)	6
12—Portable Steam Engine 15 H.P.	2
13—Crushing, Washing & Screening Plant (50 & 150 Tons)	4
14—Petrol Driven Crushers.	4
15—Cedarapids Washing & Screening Plant with addl. Washing and Screening Units, and Belt Conveyors.	2
16—Drilling Rigs (Percussion & Rotary type)	3
17—Batching Plants	9
18—Concrete Mixers 1 to 4 1/2 cyd.	24
19—Sand Blasting machine	1
20—Electric Motors (A.C.3 phase, 400 Volts, 3 to 30 H.P.)	40
21—Steel Tanks 300 to 800 gallons	64
22—Air Compressors 4 C.F.M.	38
23—Paving Breakers 15 C.F.T.	1
24—Pumping Sets (Electric 100-900 GPM, and Petrol)	258
25—Generating Sets 3 to 10 K.W. (Diesel and Petrol)	3
26—Electric Welding Sets.	4
27—Battery Charging Sets 12 Volts.	1
28—Fugmill with Peter engine	1
29—Workshop Machinery, Lathes, grinding, drilling, shearing, bending, sawing, painting etc. etc.)	12

A detailed list of the machinery may be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Disposals Division, Nangal Township. The machinery is lying at Nangal, Gangauli and Kotla, where it can be inspected.

2—Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 23rd October, 1956. Tenders received late will not be considered. Tenders will be opened on the same date at 4 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers, who may be present.

3—Revenue stamps of the value of Rs. 2/- should be affixed to each tender without which no tender will be accepted.

4—Tender must be accompanied by a receipted treasury challan or State Bank Deposit Receipt pledged to the Executive Engineer, Nangal Electrical Division, for 10% of the amount of price tendered as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. The earnest money will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers.

5—The final acceptance of the tender or part thereof lies with the General Manager, Bhakra Dam, who reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6—In case of dispute arising between the tenderers and Government, the case will be referred to the General Manager, Bhakra Dam, whose decision shall be final and binding on the tenderer.

7—Reference to Tender Notice No. and Date may be quoted for further correspondence.

8—Tender forms may be had from the office of the Executive Engineer Disposals Division, Nangal Township, on payment of Rs.-/- each.

9—The machinery must be removed within a month of the intimation of approval of the bid, failing which the earnest money shall be forfeited.

(B. S. DINA),

Superintending Engineer,

Disposals Circle,

P.O. Nangal Township.

(11253)

Plan of the Surkh Kotal sanctuary. A in the centre shows the Great Temple and B on top left the Annex.



HELLENISM or the culture which was developed in the East after the conquest of Alexander the Great is the result of a mixture of the Greek and Oriental cultures.

It has left its traces particularly in the works of art discovered in Iran, Afghanistan and in Central Asia.

It has known two different phases of expansion in two separate regions, one extending from the Eastern Mediterranean to Central Asia between the fourth century B.C. and the middle of the second century B.C., when Menander ruled the Indian provinces, particularly the Punjab.

This expansion is marked by architectural vestiges upto Media and Persia.

The other shows the pacific conquest of Buddhist apostles from India through Afghanistan to Central Asia and the Far East from the time of Kanishka, the great Kushan, i.e. from the first century A.D.

This is marked by innumerable architectural and sculptural works of art on the vast terrain from the Indus to the Oxus and from the Oxus up to the frontiers of China.

Thus there exists a great chronological gap between these two Hellenistic movements.

Moreover, from the Zagros Mountains to the Punjab, there are only two ruins known up to date, which can be called Hellenistic.

One is the Castle of Kuh-i-Khaja in Iranian Seistan. The other is the temple of Jandial in Taxila, along which hundreds of Greco-Buddhist ruins are scattered.

The ruins of only one Hellenistic monument, have been found up to date in ancient Bactria, now a province of Afghanistan, by a pure hazard—the ruins of a fire-temple of the period of the Great Kushans.

The Site

In autumn of 1951, Monsieur Daniel Schlumberger, director of the French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan, was informed about the discovery of seven blocks of limestone inscribed with Kushano-Greek characters on the border of the big road leading from Kabul to Herat, also called Samangan, and thence to Mazar-i-Sharif in the north, about fifteen kilometres from Pul-i-Khumri, a new village, which owes its existence to the electrical works built by German engineers, at the foot of a hill spread in the broad valley of the Kunduz-Ab.

This hill is joined to the mountain which limits this valley to the west by a pass called Surkh Kotal or Red Pass. The road traversed this pass up to 1951, but it was impassable for motor trucks in winter, the Governor of the province ordered the construction of a new road passing by the hill on its east side.

This rampart had a stone foundation, in which the inscribed stone blocks were re-employed.

On the flat top of the hill, there was another small rectangular enclosure whose centre was occupied by the platform.

A few stone blocks with mouldings were the only vestiges of an edifice visible on the east face of the platform.

A little below this on the side of the hill, mutilated fragments of the two big Attic bases of limestone, and further to the north of the north-east angle of the platform, there were massive slabs of stone, one of which bore a very much mutilated high-relief.

Excavations

Excavations were carried on in April-May 1952 with the object of digging out the temple, situated on the east side of the platform.

It was a rectangular building, 34m. 30 x 26m. 70, surrounded

Fire-Temple Discovered In Afghanistan Throws Light On Kushans

on four sides by a peribolos or rectangular enclosure, 100m x 70m. Its walls were preserved up to 3m. from the ground.

IT WAS ENTIRELY A CONSTRUCTION OF MUD-BRICKS IN WHICH WOODEN RAFTERS AND ASHLARS OR FREESTONES WERE EMPLOYED FOR CHAINAGE.

The terrace surrounding the temple and the temple itself had wooden roofing. This terrace is like a plinth of mudbricks, encircled by a supporting wall of rubble, decorated on the exterior with small pilasters.

The facade of the temple is towards the east. It has three entrances.

On the left a Kushan character. On the right, the cella of the Great Temple is seen with platform of stone-blocks and flight of steps. On the sides are bases of columns with Attic mouldings.

Flight Of Steps

Three successive states of the edifice are recognised.

In its primitive and the most interesting state, the temple presented a square cella or holy of holies, 11m. 50 x 11m. 65, encircled by a corridor on three sides for the use of the faithful.

The sides of the cella were

also that of a place of their prayer-meetings.

Still it seems probable that in them some sort of religious ceremonies were also performed, just as the existence of a sort of a small chapel with stone-flooring in the south portico would show.

It is on the level corresponding to the height of the facade of the temple.

A much mutilated stone statue

THE Fire-Temple of Surkh Kotal is the only example of a Bactrian Fire-Temple of the period of the Great Kushans, Kanishka and Huvishka.

It is well known that these princes were very eclectic in their religion, as we can see from their coins, on some of which we have the representation of the deity of Fire with the legend Athro, identifying him.

It is difficult to say whether the cult followed then was Zoroastrian or not. But it is certain that the whole plan of the temple is Iranian.

In some particulars, it is the same as that of the modern Fire-Temple of the Parsis.

The cella or the Holy of Holies, is square, surrounded on three sides by corridors for the faithful; again, the open niches in the back and lateral walls of the cella are comparable to the high-grilled windows of modern fire-temples.

decorated by pilasters, and its roof was supported by four columns of clay with a wooden core, whose beautiful stone bases with Attic mouldings were found in situ.

The central space between these four bases was occupied by a square platform, 4m. 65 on each side, admirably constructed in freestone, the access to which was by a flight of three steps.

The roof of the temple was of wood.

It covered the cella, the corridor and also the terrace by the intermediary of a colonnade forming the peristyle all round the temple.

This imposing edifice was destroyed by fire.

The courtyard, 100m. x 70m., occupies the flat top of the hill and in parts its east slope.

On the exterior, its surrounding wall or enclosure is flanked by strong square towers whose

decorated by pilasters, and its roof was supported by four columns of clay with a wooden core, whose beautiful stone bases with Attic mouldings were found in situ.

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Stone statue of a personage wearing a pelisse or fur-lined coat, damaged.

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sacred fire which was kept perpetually burning by the priests.

Thus it is proved that the ruins of Surkh Kotal are those of a sanctuary of fire, which consisted essentially in a big temple with its porticoes and with its dependent buildings, among them a small temple, and, of course, other installations.

At Djanbas-Kala, he found another fire-temple, which was an edifice whose centre was occupied by an oval brick mass.

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By Jamshedji M. Unvala

This article is based on the reports of Professor Daniel Schlumberger, director of the French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan, published in *Journal Asiatique* of 1952 and 1954. The illustrations are taken from the same journal.

These two temples of Surkh Kotal are the Bactrian examples of fire-temples of the Parthian style described by Strabo and Pausanias, as existing in their times in Anatolia.

Strabo described them as temples in whose centre there was an altar having on its top an accumulation of ashes, on which the Magi kept the eternal indistinguishable fire burning.

In one of the rooms surrounding the cella of temple B, in the room situated to the north, there was a layer, 30 to 40 cm. thick, of evenly spread very fine grey ashes lying over a two metres thick layer of debris of mud-bricks.

These ashes were finer than those of the burnt wood-work of the temple.

Find Of Ashes

Two layers of similar ashes were discovered beneath this layer of earth, of which the lower one was very thick.

Such layers of ashes were also found in three adjoining rooms.

This find of ashes is comparable to the find made in certain ruins of Khorassan, Khwarezm, particularly at Toprak-Kala and Djanbas-Kala by Professor Tolstoy.

AT TOPRAK-KALA, HE FOUND A VAST RECTANGULAR EDIFICE ENCLOSED BY A CORRIDOR OF CIRCUMAMBULATION, WHICH HE CONSIDERS TO BE A FIRE-TEMPLE OF THE KUSHAN PERIOD.

He found in it white ashes in abundance.

At Djanbas-Kala, he found another fire-temple, which was an edifice whose centre was occupied by an oval brick mass.

(Continued on Page 4, col. 4)

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Cyprus Politics Moves In Vicious Triangle

IS there a solution to the Cyprus muddle? — Yes, say the British, but there must be an end to "terrorism" before any further negotiations.

—Yes, say the Greek Cypriots, but first Archbishop Makarios, the official spokesman for 80 per cent of the island's population must be returned from exile.

No one else can, or will, negotiate. —Yes, echo the minority Turks, but first we must be given ironclad assurances of equal rights in everything. In ever-decreasing concentric circles the vicious Cyprus deadlock spins—getting tighter, getting nowhere.

From atop the Venetian walls of Nicosia's old city, you can see the flags of three NATO powers.

Over the exiled Archbishop's Palace flutters the flag of Greece; over the big Turkish Moslem mosque, the flag of Turkey; over the administrative headquarters of this British Crown Colony, the Union Jack.

Vicious Triangle
Everything in Cyprus comes in threes.
Even the street signs point

in three directions in English, Greek and Turkish.

And everybody seems ready to blame everybody else.

The British say they were forced to exile Makarios to the remote Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, because they found him "deeply implicated in the campaign of active sabotage and terrorism."

Cyprus church leaders accuse the British of using the Archbishop's exile as subterfuge to stall and prolong negotiations for self-determination.

Why didn't Makarios demonstrate his good faith by denouncing violence, the British demand?

The acting Ethnarch, Bishop Anthimos, replies with quiet dignity: "The Church of Cyprus equally condemns violence and what gives rise to that violence. Public condemnation of violence would have no effect."

As early as the 19th century, Greek Cypriots were agitating for "Enosis" or union with Greece.

The issue erupted in 1931 in the burning of British Government House during a revolt.

In 1950, Makarios organised an unofficial plebiscite showing 95 per cent of the island's 400,000 Greek Cypriots favouring union with the "motherland."

Twice Greece has sought without success a United Nations verdict against the British. Athens has coupled its demand for an immediate Cyprus plebiscite with offers of pledges that British bases would be allowed to remain.

At the other extreme, top British political experts seem convinced that once EOKA is smashed — "in another four to five months" — the Greeks will be ready to talk.

They reason that the Greek Cypriots "live by their emotions," and will be ready to "forgive and forget."

grumbling their own complaints. There are no Russians on this parched little Eastern Mediterranean island — officially, at least.

Nor for the past six months has there been a legal Communist Party. Moscow, as usual, is lurking in the background.

Wolf Cry

Yet responsible leaders of both the Greek and Turkish communities report that Moscow is still transmitting orders

other Americans scattered across the island. Some of them are Cypriots who went to America, became citizens and have now "retired" on their native soil. A few others, like Robert J. Hendricks, are in business.

Hendricks is the resident director of the island's largest industry, Cyprus Mines Corp., still largely controlled by the American Mudd family of Los Angeles and still a non-union operation.

The mines support some 2,000

Cypriots and provide more than 25 per cent of the island's entire annual revenue by exporting nearly one million tons of copper a year.

But Cyprus Mines Corp., which shows its employees with benefits including wages 15 to 20 per cent above the island average, has been forced into a running battle with the politically-conscious labour unions over the right to unionise the unorganised workers.

In these trade unions, with their 20,000 members, lies the powerful support of Communism on Cyprus.

"Enosis" Tactics
The British say one reason they oppose "Enosis" is to prevent the scheming Reds on Cyprus from forging a link with the Communists in Greece.

They maintain that the Cyprus Reds seek to help the Athens Reds topple the anti-Communist Government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis and deliver the whole platter — Greece and Cyprus — into Moscow's hands.

The Turks have warned repeatedly that they cannot risk a future letting or Communist rule over Cyprus, only 42 sea miles from the southern Turkish coastline.

The British concede the Reds constituted the only efficient and disciplined political party on the island before last December's official proclamation outlawing them.

The Turks say 70 per cent of all 400,000 Greek Cypriots are either Communists or Communist-influenced.

The best estimates seem to be that about 5,000 Communists, now working underground, control about 25 per cent of the Greek population.

U. S. Attacked
The leader of the "Cyprus Is Turkish" Party, Dr. Fazil Kucuk, 49, has his own complaint:

"It is obvious that the U. S. has taken the side of the Greek Cypriots. We Turks won't forget that Dulles was concerned over the exile of Archbishop Makarios. We did not appreciate his intervention in the hanging of Karolos."

EVEN THE BRITISH, LET IT BE KNOWN, DID NOT APPRECIATE THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S POLITE DIPLOMATIC INQUIRIES JUST BEFORE THE MAY HANGING OF CONVICTED GREEK CYPRIOT MURDERER MICHAEL KAROLIS.

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Counter To Enosis
The more optimistic British see a possible parallel between Cyprus and the new Sudanese republic — if the British can gain enough time.

Said one expert: "Once they had a taste of governing themselves, did the Sudanese link up with Egypt?"

"If the Cypriots get a little time to have their own self-government, they might forget about Enosis."

In the background, the British of tormented Cyprus today, the official American colony tip-toe cautiously often timidly, along the official U. S. line — "strict neutrality."

Yet the U. S. is the target of sniping abuse from both Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

In the tension and turmoil can be heard from time to time

other Americans scattered across the island. Some of them are Cypriots who went to America, became citizens and have now "retired" on their native soil. A few others, like Robert J. Hendricks, are in business.

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Valuable Finds
Among the finds is a monumental staircase leading from the base of the great wall. It consisted of three flights of stairs, top one, between the terrace and the entrance of the temple, middle one, corresponding to the height of the supporting wall and a lower one, giving access to a lower terrace at the base of the great wall.

The total height of the staircase is about 35 m., and its average width is 7m.

One of the objects of this year's excavations is to investigate whether there existed also a fourth flight of stairs leading down to the plain.

Other significant discoveries were seven stone blocks inscribed with Kushian characters, a

REMEDY FOR STUDENT INDISCIPLINE
By Radha Kamal Mukherjee

FOR several years academic disquiet has been epidemic in the colleges and universities in the country. This is associated with mass demonstration, indiscipline and direct action against teachers, examiners and the educational administration generally.

All this has lowered the students' morale to such an extent that educationists as well as administrators all over the country apprehend that the educational institutions are not training the youths for their tasks of citizenship of tomorrow.

Student discipline and morale depend upon a sense of security and self-actualisation, that are in the long run linked with higher intellectual values and ideals comprising the social climate of a college or a university.

Where the search for knowledge and advancement of research wane among the teachers themselves, the university ceases to be an intellectual brotherhood and fails to elicit devotion and loyalty among its alumni.

—AIR Broadcast.

Refugee From Cyprus



Drosoula Demetriades, 22, the Greek-Cypriot girl who was flown secretly to Britain after denouncing the Cyprus terrorists came out of hiding. She scorned a Colonial Office spokesman's ruling that she should not answer a question about terrorism at the press conference.

Special Branch men are guarding Drosoula in case EOKA sympathisers should decide to strike.

Fire-Temple Found In Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 3, col. 5)

He found therein three superposed floors with layers of ashes between them.

This mass formed the pedestal of a fire-altar of metal. As the ashes were sacred, they were duly guarded from pollution by spreading them on the floor and covering them over with earth, taking care that the fire-altar itself was not concealed by it.

This seems to be the ancient custom of disposing of the accumulated ashes of the sacred fire, perhaps also current in Sassanian times.

In the absence of written evidence, it is difficult to say whether the same custom was observed in the past by the Parsis in India.

I am informed that the present practice is to throw the bulk of the ashes of the sacred fire of Atash Behram periodically into the sea and to preserve only a few handfuls for certain ceremonial and ritual purposes.

Another statue of limestone, actual height 1m. 35., has neither head nor hands and legs.

It represents a man standing, wearing a pelisse or fur-lined coat, held fast on the chest by a fibula with two cabochons.

The turned-up ends at its bottom show the fur-lining and an ample width of the pelisse at the bottom, just like the long coat of a horseman.

The man wears under the pelisse of tunic with a vertical gash in the middle, held together by a girdle from which a weapon is hanging down in the Iranian fashion.

Damaged
The "high-relief" is so damaged that it is not possible to describe it.

However it is certain that it depicts a person sitting on a throne.

The contours of a head from which hairs escape and fall on the shoulders are visible. Flames are issuing from them. The bottom of the slab shows the leg of a feline, facing and supporting the throne.

Stone statue of a Kushian prince with the trunk missing.
On the left, a human form is visible, standing not on legs but on a post or stake.

It may be a statue noted that certain Kushian princes are represented on coins with flames issuing from their shoulder.

That mysterious human figure on a post represents a trophy of arms.

A slab with an unfinished bas-relief, representing a man standing to right and holding in hand

DELAYED BIRTH SEEN IN AUSSIE 'QUOKKA'

By
**ARTHUR
SCHOLES**

SCIENTISTS studying the behaviour of Australia's amazing marsupials have found that if a female Quokka loses her young one, she is able to reproduce another one without further mating.

Quokkas are a species of "midget kangaroos" only found in West Australia.

The average height of a Quokka when sitting on its hindquarters is 16 inches.

The only noise they make apart from the customary thumping of their tails as they hop is a short, sharp, hissing squeak.

The scientists have been studying the last natural colony of Quokkas on Rottnest Island, a former convict penitentiary, 12 miles off the coast of West Australia and 14 miles from the port of Fremantle.

The phenomenon of delayed birth among the Quokka is the first time that this has been known to occur in marsupials. It occurs among bats and rats and has been suspected among marsupials ever since female kangaroos have

been known to produce young long after isolation from males of their own species.

Scientists, investigating the private life of the Quokka, have found delayed birth may take place in two ways.

The female animal can store male spermatozoa in her reproductive system before an egg is fertilized (a method used by a kind of bats) or some of the egg-cells after fertilisation may not develop beyond the early stages, but remain dormant for a longer or shorter time at the blastocyst stage.

Blastocyst

The pinhead-size blastocyst is a collection of cells containing the future embryo.

Blastocysts remain dormant in the European badger for six months before development suddenly begins and the young are born a month later.

QUOKKAS BEAR THEIR YOUNG ABOUT 27 DAYS AFTER MATING.
BUT IF THE YOUNG IS LOST EARLY, A DORMANT EMBRYO BECOMES ACTIVE, AND ANOTHER YOUNG IS BORN A MONTH LATER.

Scientists at Rottnest Island found a Quokka could give birth to a second baby five months after its last mating, the blastocyst being dormant for this time.

Dutchman's Find
In 1658, Samuel Volckersen, a Dutchman, landed on Rottnest Island and described how it was overrun with a wild cat, resembling a civet-cat, but with browner hair.

The animals he saw were the short-tailed pademelons, a species of small kangaroo, which until recently were plentiful in coastal swamps around Southwest Australia.

Among gold objects were a buckle of a girdle, weighing 139 gr. 87, and a ring, weighing 118 gr. 40.

Among bronze objects were legs of furniture, 16 coins, of which 14 are of Huvishka, 1 of Sotel Megas, and 1 Khushano-Sassanian.

A magnificent stone platform was discovered in the plain to the east of the temple.

Another find was the fragment of a frieze, showing a garland supported by an Eros, behind whom there are other Erotes.

This Hellenistic motif was borrowed by the Greco-Buddhist art of the Kushan period. (TO BE CONTINUED)

DOCTOR TO BE TRIED FOR GENOCIDE BY STERILISATION

ATHENS.
DR. KARL CLAUBERG will go on trial in Kiel, Germany, this October and the prosecution will attempt to prove that through him the Nazis wished to bring about the extermination of entire populations by mass sterilisation of women.

The plan, the prosecution will contend, was conceived by Himmler and was aimed at completely destroying the Polish and Czech peoples.

These appalling charges and others like them, will be made when Clauberg faces accusers who claim he was chiefly responsible for inventing mass sterilisation methods in the Kiel court.

Greece will be well represented at the host of prosecution witnesses that will cram the courtroom.

They will charge that Clauberg devised his genocide methods by experimenting among

others, on Greek-Jewish women, in Block 10 section of the Concentration Camp of Auschwitz.

Twenty-five Greek-Jewish women who survived this ordeal now live in their country, childless and unable to forget their sufferings at Block 10.

Turns Vicious
Their names are kept secret, but two of them will appear in the witness box at the Kiel court to testify.

Evidence against Clauberg is being collated under the auspices of the International Committee of Auschwitz, an organisation of survivors of the death camp, who are sworn to "never let it happen again."

Should Clauberg be guilty of what the International Committee claims he did, the trial should give students of human (or inhuman) psychology much food for thought.

Here is a prominent gynaecologist of Konigsberg University, who has obtained world renown as a specialist in the treatment of sterility in women.

Suddenly this man—a doctor—agrees to become the main instrument in a plan of mass annihilation, or so the committee charges.

IN JULY 1942 HE ATTENDS

Aberignals called the small kangaroos "Quak-A." and destroyed them in great numbers by firing the bush and spearing the escaping animals.

Quokkas thrived on their fox-fire sanctuary on Rottnest Island until a few years ago when fire destroyed much of the thicket and grass on which the animals feed.

Fears that further fires might cause the Quokkas to die from starvation led to the present investigation by scientists of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Baby's Habits

Dr. G. M. Dunnet, captured, tagged and released 1,700 Quokkas in his research into the private lives and population changes of these lovable mammals.

Scientists from the University of Western Australia found that a day-old Quokka measured an inch from nose to tail, and one seven-thousandth of its mother's weight.

The forelegs in the young were found to be much longer than the hindlegs and these are used by the baby to haul itself into the mother's pouch.

IF REMOVED FROM THE POUCH BEFORE 12 WEEKS OLD, THE BABY WILL DIE. THE YOUNGEST DOES NOT LEAVE THE POUCH UNTIL SIX MONTHS OLD.

IT STILL SUCKLES ITS MOTHER FOR ANOTHER THREE MONTHS.

Quokkas are particularly partial to all manner of scraps, relishing banana skins, orange peel, cheese, bread and meat.

They pick up the tidbits with their teeth and then holding the morsel in their forelegs nibble away with perfect table manners.

The Quokkas live in shady clumps of trees and long grass where they tunnel like rabbits.



Students have many ways of making money to help them through schools, but few have as unusual a business as Carl Gage, a Los Angeles secondary school student who makes bugs — big ones — for a museum. Three years ago Carl made a model locust for his class and took it to the county museum to learn its full name. The museum director liked his workmanship and hired him to make a set of scale-model insects for exhibit. Carl has made 49 bugs so far. They are about 200 times their natural size, carved out of light balsa wood.

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IN JULY 1942 HE ATTENDS

By Michael Manning

A MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY HIMMLER'S CHIEF OF STAFF AND OTHER DOCTORS WHO TOOK PART IN THIS VICIOUS SCHEME.

At this meeting, it is claimed, Clauberg was given authority to organise the necessary installations for his experiments within the camp of Auschwitz where human guinea-pigs were available.

His Method

Reporting personally to Himmler on the progress of his work on June 7, 1943, Clauberg is reported to have said: "The method devised by myself is now so well advanced that it might be regarded as ready for application."

"A specialised doctor with a staff of about 10 assistants (their number being proportionate with the desired speed of application) could probably sterilise several hundred of women, if not a thousand, daily."

FOUNDATIONS GIVE TO CHARITY ON GIGANTIC SCALE

Each year in the United States and Canada a flood of millions of philanthropic dollars is unleashed by charitable foundations to various causes, from welfare, education and medicine to providing a Christmas dinner for horses.

IT was Andrew Carnegie, the fabulous U. S. steel tycoon, who told his fellow financial barons in 1889: "The man who dies rich dies disgraced."

By that test, Carnegie died an honoured man indeed. Heeding his own dictum, he spent the last 10 years of his life feverishly giving away \$20,000,000 to good causes all over the world.

Toward the end, still "stuck" with \$200,000,000 and fearful of dying rich, he set up eight charitable foundations to distribute his remaining wealth after his death.

Since then, wealthy men in the U.S. and Canada have been establishing foundations at an ever increasing rate.

When Carnegie died in 1919 there were scarcely a dozen charitable foundations in the U.S. Today it is estimated there are about 39,000. Charitable giving, it is clear has become big business.

Most foundations are small outfits and hardly figure in the flood of philanthropic dollars dispensed each year. Yet those which do keep the stream flowing muster some pretty impressive figures.

LATEST FIGURES

According to a recent survey of the American Foundations Information Service, there are 7,393 active foundations in the U.S. with total assets estimated at a staggering \$5,000,000,000.

NOR DOES THIS INCLUDE THE GIANT FORD FOUNDATION WHOSE TREASURY OF \$2,000,000,000 DWARFS THAT

of any other foundation.

The same growth is also evident, though on a smaller scale, in Canada.

Fifteen years ago there were a half dozen foundations in Canada—none in Ontario—with a combined wealth of less than \$5,000,000.

Now there are at least 50, including 25 in Ontario, with assets of more than \$50,000,000.

This seemingly bottomless reservoir of riches is growing so rapidly that any estimate of its size is almost bound to be obsolete by the time it is published.

Each year new records are set in the size of bounty distributed to causes around the globe.

PEAK YEAR

In 1955, a peak year, U.S. and Canadian foundations gave away an estimated \$970,000,000 in grants of varying sizes.

At the top of the list was the Ford Foundation which recently handed out \$500,000,000 to colleges, hospitals and medical schools, the largest, single philanthropic gift in history.

At the bottom were groups like the William E. Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War which, despite its Olympian title, in 16 years of operation has spent an average of \$2.12 annually.

Where does the money go?

To a vast variety of causes, some zany, but the majority highly laudable.

In New Jersey, the Burroughs Foundation provides suppers for impropident newsmen.

IN KANSAS, THE EMMA ROBINSON FUND PROVIDES

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR HORSES IN MISSOURI. THE "COVERED WAGON" FUND, SET UP TO AID WESTERN FRONTIERSMEN, NOW AIDS TRAVELLERS.

In New York, the Robert Randall fund supports "aged, decrepit, and worn-out sailors."

In Philadelphia, the Archibald Thompson fund gives away 2,000 loaves of bread to the poor each year.

Most foundations, however, shun such direct relief. The large, experienced foundations prefer to devote their resources to causes which are of incalculable value to vast groups of people.

They consider their funds to be the "venture capital" of philanthropy, to be used for grubstaking exploration in such fields as education, social welfare, medicine and public health.

FOR EDUCATION

Education, especially higher education continues to be the dominant field in which foundations are interested.

The chronic U.S. shortage of college instructors, for example, was tackled in spectacular fashion by the Ford Foundation recently when it gave away \$280,000,000 to 615 universities to raise faculty salaries and thus attract new teaching blood.

On a lesser scale, foundations are sponsoring adult education, better teaching programmes,

and helping thousands of bright students attain university education.

In Ontario, hundreds of deserving high school graduates each year are able to enter university because of aid through The Atkinson Charitable Foundation bursary programme.

One of the Foundation's largest grants—\$200,000—enabled Carleton College in Ottawa to launch a school of public administration, providing trained personnel for public service.

WORLD-WIDE

Often such foundation aid is far-reaching, ignoring national boundaries.

MANY A CANADIAN COMMUNITY, FOR EXAMPLE, STILL HAS ITS "CARNEGIE LIBRARY," COMMEMORATING THE VAST PROGRAMME FINANCED BY THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION TO BUILD PUBLIC LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

In social welfare, foundations have built orphanages, helped crippled children, set up programmes for the aged, launched studies of race relations and civil liberties, and helped local welfare groups in thousands of communities.

In medicine and public health, foundation grants have made possible the development of penicillin, insulin, the Salk polio vaccine, and the conquest of typhus and yellow fever.

They have built hospitals, trained doctors and are financing literally hundreds of medical research programmes in

heart disease, cancer, mental illness and other diseases.

Nor is their interest confined to such specific fields.

Sometimes when an emergency arises, a foundation may step in to fill the financial breach more promptly and effectively than other groups.

In an area beyond the resources of an individual donor or beyond the scope of government, a foundation fills a pressing need.



"The man who dies rich dies disgraced," said Andrew Carnegie, who spent his last years distributing his wealth.

"There is a very important place for such flexible organizations," says Robert Hutchins, head of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.

"They can move around, figure out what ought to be done and then do it rapidly, with a minimum of red tape."

A dramatic example of such foundation flexibility was seen in Ontario during the disastrous Hurricane Hazel of 1954.

Hundreds lay dead or injured, thousands were temporarily homeless, and the need for immediate aid was vital.

THE FLOOD WATERS HAD BARELY RECESSED AND RELIEF FORCES WERE STILL BEING ORGANISED WHEN THE ATKINSON CHARITABLE FOUNDATION STEPPED IN PROMPTLY WITH A GRANT OF \$250,000—ITS LARGEST EVER—TO HELP FLOOD VICTIMS.

FOR THEATRE

In Stratford early this year, the Shakespearean Festival group, faced with the rapid deterioration of its tent theatre, appealed for funds to build a permanent structure.

One of the first groups to respond was the Bickell Foundation, whose cheque for \$100,000 helped to assure Canada of a permanent Stratford theatre.

The Atkinson Charitable Foundation added another \$50,000 to this cause.

This use of private wealth for public good is as old as history itself.

The Pharaohs established funds in perpetuity for religious purposes. Plato set up a fund which for 800 years financed his academy.

During the Middle Ages, many monasteries and churches in England were supported by endowments and in Europe, church foundations grew powerful.

But the modern foundation, doing good on a massive scale, is the social invention of North America.

The rapid growth of the U.S.

In the last half of the 19th century made possible the accumulation of vast private fortunes.

Rich men, seeking ways to dispose of surplus wealth, began setting up foundations.

The first major one was the Peabody fund, set up by George Peabody in 1867, whose \$2,000,000 was to be spent on the advancement of education in the south.

By 1900 there were six major foundations operating in the U.S.

Then Carnegie, with his gospel that millionaires should be "trustees for the poor," set up his eight foundations and set off a flurry of foundation development.

The Rockefeller joined in, setting up three foundations with assets of close to \$500,000,000.

Others fell in step and by 1930 270 foundations were functioning, the majority established by single donors out of personal fortunes.

NEW TYPE

The depression wiped out or reduced most of this surplus wealth and a new type of foundation began to emerge: The "family" foundation in which the urge to do good was spurred.



John D. Rockefeller, Sr., above, and his family set up three foundations with assets close to \$500,000,000.

red by the hovering presence of the tax collector.

With taxes growing steadily higher, many families and corporations preferred to give their surplus wealth to charity.

In the decade before World War II foundations sprang up at the rate of 33 a year, double that of the 1920s.

YET THEIR FASTEST GROWTH WAS YET TO COME. IN THE 1940s AN AVERAGE OF 250 NEW FOUNDATIONS CAME INTO BEING EACH YEAR, HITTING A PEAK OF 427 IN 1948.

By far the largest slice of the \$3,000,000,000 net, held by foundations in the U.S. and Canada is concentrated in the hands of a few foundations.

Of the 7,393 active U.S. foundations, only 78 have assets of more than \$10,000,000.

Only seven possess \$100,000,000 or more.

On the occasion of the 69th birthday of Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, the author, an old student of his, paying a tribute, gives a vivid picture of his life and contribution to Free India.

If subject India needed a Gandhi to lead her to freedom, Resurgent India needs a Radhakrishnan to make her conscious of her precious heritage and resume her mission of calling the attention of the world to the spiritual values, on which alone a new community of mankind could be established and stabilised with any degree of permanency.

This year Radhakrishnan enters his 69th year, and on this occasion the East and the West join in paying homage to this great Indian savant and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Never was a man like him needed more urgently than today, when the world, armed to the teeth with atomic weapons, hovers on the brink of a suicidal war.

In the words of C.E.M. Joad, he is a "laser officer" between the East and the West" and if anybody can contribute substantially to bringing about the much-needed and sympathetic understanding between them, it is certainly Radhakrishnan.

Early Life

The early years of Radhakrishnan, like those of most great men, have been uneventful.

He was born on September 18, 1888, at a place called Tirumali in Chittoor District, some 50 miles from the famous pilgrim centre of Tirupathi.

His father Veeraswamy Iyer was an orthodox Andhra Brahmin who worked for a local zamindar and earned just enough to keep his family of five children, of whom Radhakrishnan was the second on subsistence level.

His mother Smt. Seethamma who came from the Talpur family, was a pious and devoted lady. Radhakrishnan very likely has his mother in mind whenever he gives a glorious tribute to Indian womanhood.

When he was 12, his father moved first to Vellore and then to Madras for his children's education.

In 1904, young Radhakrishnan joined the Madras Christian College, the subtle anti-Hindu activities of which was to decide his future career.

As if to lead him on to his life vocation, one of his uncles after graduation, made over to him his own books on philosophy. Incidentally, Radhakrishnan does not believe in chance or coincidence. He is sure that "desires work unseen through forces of nature."

He was married in 1906 when he was still in the B.A. class and his married life has been happy, as he, in his memoirs, approvingly quotes Hegel that "a man has made up his account with life when he has work that suits him and a wife whom he loves."

He has five daughters and a son, all of whom have been happily settled in life.

No Killjoy

In personal appearance, he is tall and thin, with kindly shining eyes.

His dress is simple but immaculately clean, tailored for convenience rather than for fashion.

He radiates peace, culture and refinements.

Philosopher Turned Diplomat

TO THE CASUAL VISITOR HE IS THE FINEST SOUTHERN TYPE OF HINDU GENTLEMAN. THOUGH A COMPLETE VEGETARIAN AND A TEETOTALER, HE IS NEVER A KILJOY AND WITHOUT BEING A SPORTSMAN HE IS A PERFECT SPORT.

Shy by nature, he quickly adjusts himself to the company he is thrown in and soon makes everyone happy by his good-natured witticisms and sparkling epigrams.

A great orator with the gift of simplifying the most intricate, a brilliant conversationalist, he is withal a good listener.

His recreation is mostly light reading, cards perhaps with intimate friends, and long walks or drives—by the countryside.

He started writing the "Ethics of Vedanta" when he was barely 20.

This was to prove that the Hindu religion is ethical in character.

It was followed by his monumental work on Indian philosophy, which attracted the attention of the eminent philosophers of the world and from now on, his progress towards fame and fortune was rapid.

In 1918 he joined the newly started University of Mysore as a Professor of Philosophy.

Philosopher Speaks

Three years later he was appointed to the King George V Chair of Mental and Moral Science in the University of Calcutta.

From 1931-38 he acted as the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

In 1939, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya fell seriously ill, and he persuaded Radhakrishnan to take up the Vice-Chancellorship of the Benares Hindu University.

In 1948 he was elected Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

He served thereafter as Chairman of the Indian University Commission.

Being a member of the Constituent Assembly he may be called as one of the framers of our Constitution.

While fulfilling the onerous functions of all these offices held by him, it is marvellous how he has found time to respond to the calls from overseas and to undertake a series of lecture tours to Europe, America and recently Africa where thousands crowded the halls in different University towns to

hear the great Eastern philosopher speak.

His debut in diplomacy has surprised even his great admirers.

When he was nominated as the Indian Ambassador to Moscow, many professional diplomats raised their eyebrows.

But he has lowered them all by performing the delicate task with great tact and acumen, as though he has been a born diplomat.

Next to Nehru, he has done most to raise India in the estimation of the world.

That his election as Vice-President was unopposed was indeed the nation's tribute to his personal integrity, sterling character, profound scholarship and active sympathy with all genuine forward movements.

Social Justice

Since his election, he has entered into the spirit of the "Socialist Pattern" of reconstruction to which India is committed, and has been urging especially on those with opportunities not to rest, till there is economic betterment and social justice for all.

There is one danger, however, to which India may be exposed if she does not watch her step carefully and that danger is that her Socialism (which is often a half-way house to totalitarianism and fighting) may degenerate into Fascism and her secularism into rank atheism.

But so long as men with vision like Radhakrishnan are at the helm of affairs, India is safe.

It is up to us Indians, to follow the lines indicated by them so that our country may continue its triumphant march towards its destiny.



DR. RADHAKRISHNAN

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GRAVE-ROBBERS PLAGUE ITALY

By Melvin S. Davis

ROME. ITALY is plagued today with a wave of grave-robbing with tombs dating back 2,000 years being opened up illegally by vandals eager to find dishes, vases, brooches and other jewelry, and the risk is worth while as often the objects found in these graves are virtually priceless.

First hint that this robbing of ancient burial grounds was other than a rare occurrence with reports that fishermen in Northern Italy, around the Comacchio swampland, were buying automobiles—an unheard of thing for an Italian fisherman—and generally living it up.

And about the same time, antique shops in Milan and Venice had shelves filled with voice lamps, burial urns and other precious fragments dating back to 400 and 500 B.C.

Investigation by Government archaeologists showed that there was an entire Greek city beneath the swamp. The fishermen had beaten the experts at their own game.

But such individuality is illegal in Italy, where all historic objects are the property of the Government.

So guards were posted and only officially approved diggers were permitted to work this new find.

NEW FIND

Then the shops were again filled up, this time with ancient necklaces, medallions, coins and other objects which undoubtedly dated back to the Etruscans who inhabited the Peninsula 2,500 years ago.

The police got hot on the trail and managed to trace the source to Cerveteri, 50 miles northwest of Rome.

American tourists in the past have flocked here because of the elaborate tombs in which prominent Etruscans were buried.

The custom was to inter Etruscans along with gold and silver and precious stones that had belonged to them.

Two policemen of Italy's famous Carabinieri decided to pose as American professors to catch the looters.

They then took over a luxurious villa in the city, borrowing a famous collection of Etruscan pieces, and let word get out that they were interested in adding to it.

Quickly, they had bites, and the future suppliers were invited to the villa.

They saw the set-up and were convinced that the Americans were genuine, especially when one of the professors flashed dol. 10,000.

HIDEOUT

A meeting was set for a farmer's house on the outskirts of the town where the professors would turn over the money for 30 objects.

When the thieves arrived for the appointment, they were arrested and the farmhouse searched.

IN IT WAS FOUND MATERIAL WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS AND TWO DOZEN POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES, WHICH POLICE DECIDED WAS USED TO BLOW HOLES IN THE GROUND IN THE HOPE OF UNCOVERING NEW HIDDEN TOMBS.

Within a short time, 10 people were arrested and charged with the theft of material belonging to the state.

But the racket, in other places, still goes on.

Hairdresser Lands In Her Dream World

Our Paris Diary

PARIS.

A pair of oh-so-dreamy eyes has opened the road to stardom for a girl who used to shampoo the Duchess of Windsor's hair.

The girl, 18-year-old Pascale Petit, has never acted in her life.

But she has been chosen, after one film test, to play a part that calls for something near greatness—the new and bewitched girl Mary Warren in Arthur Miller's terrific play, "The Crucible," now being filmed under the title of "The Witches of Salem."

In the famous Paris beauty salon where she worked, Pascale was always being told, "you must put your mind on your work and stop daydreaming."

Alexandre, her boss, was always scared about her. He was never sure if he could trust her with a shampoo without annoying a client.

And he still remembers the day when Pascale left the Duchess of Windsor's head under a mountain of foam and went off without rinsing it.

She was found sitting dreamily at an open window, throwing crumbs to the birds in the courtyard outside.

Then one day actress Francoise Lukarne came in for a hairdo.

That dreamy face seemed just what her director friend Raymond Rouleau was looking for.

But could Pascale act?

Rouleau was told about her and the next day he phoned.

She was the only girl who when he rang, but her name had to be yelled three or four times before she shook off her dreaming and went to answer the call.

ROULEAU ASKED HER TO TRY A FILM TEST. IT WAS SUCCESSFUL AND PASCALE IS NOW REHEARSING WITH YVES MONTAND, FRANCES HIGGINS AND FILM STAR

"Thank You"

Success story No. 2. The girl who wanted a quiet vacation to get over a broken romance.

It all happened because lovely blonde Cynthia Cooper, of Brighton, England, had a row with her boy friend.

She drew out all her savings and went off to Monte Carlo to forget.

There she was just one of a crowd of tourists watching gamorous grannie Dietrich filming in the arms of Vittorio de Sica on board a yacht that once belonged to Farouk.

But that nayest of gay bachelors Arthur O'Connell, the

other star of "The Monte Carlo Story," wasn't watching Marlene.

His eyes had lighted on Cynthia's face, and he quickly ducked off the yacht into the crowd to find her "Come down and be in our film," he invited.

And that's how Cynthia met De Sica and was given a screen test.

She passed it too and was given a wardrobe of glamorous dresses to wear in the background shots of the film.

Then Gaston Raksin, a French film mogul, took a liking to her. Now he wants to give her a screen test.

With the ball at her feet and the road to glamour stretching out before her what did Cynthia do?

WHY SHE SAID "THANK YOU—BUT NO." PACKED HER BAGS AT THE END OF THE VACATION AND TROTTED BACK HOME TO MUM AND HER OLD MODELLING JOB IN BRIGHTON.

Pandit Nehru changed his buttonhole four times in 24 hours when he called recently at Paris.

He was wearing a white rose when he got out of his plane at Orly, a yellow one when he visited the Arc de Triomphe, deep scarlet for lunch at the Pre-Catalan and white again for the state reception at the Quai d'Orsay.

Back in Bombay after a series of conferences on cancer, in the United States, are (left) Dr. Darab J. Sawalla of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Patel, and Mrs. Gertrude Bhiwandiwala, who, among other important activities, is the Treasurer of the Time and Talent Club. She is also keenly interested in the work of the Indian Cancer Society. They are shown talking with Melford R. Runyon, Executive Vice-President of the American Cancer Society.

'Czar' From Washington Still Rules Alaska

JUNEAU, ALASKA. A cause for the tremendous development of Alaska's northland in the past decade, is shrinking away from Alaska.

Venture capital from the United States is easy to get for a Canadian enterprise—but similar Alaskan enterprises are not so fortunate.

The reason for this, Alaskans claim, is that private enterprise is not attracted to an area controlled as a "territory" by the Department of the Interior in Washington, and which has no direct voice in the government of the nation of which it is a part.

'Czar' Rules

Robert B. Atwood, prominent Alaskan publisher, business man and civic leader, said: "Under our territorial system of government, Alaskans live subject to the whims of the Secretary of the Interior."

Alaska sends a "Congressional delegate" to Washington. He is a kind of ambassador at large, but has no voting



DIOR HAS HIS OWN AGONIES EVERY SEASON

He's raised women's waistslines and lowered their hips. He's dropped their skirts, convinced them they needed a "new" look that was really old, and flattened them out like pancakes. He's probably done more things to women's clothing than any man who ever lived — to the women's delight.

When the "trend" has taken such a firm grip that Dior knows where he's going, he chooses the materials, buttons, the new idea, and not the other way around, as it is sometimes believed.

Over a two-month period, he'll also make 600-800 sketches

out with his first collection in February 12, 1947.

ON PINNACLE

It was a momentous date in the Dior personal history. Overnight the Traveler, would-be diplomat, art gallery owner and fashion sketcher became a genius, a master of mode, the man who could, overnight, turn stylish gowns into outmoded garments.

By
Jacqueline De Manduit

for about 200 garments, of which only 100 will ever be shown.

THE BOSS

At the busy house of Dior, Dior is boss; he is in charge of selecting colours and fabrics, of making final sketches, of deciding which of his 12 models will wear the new designs before the customers in which dress.

During this dream-to-dress process, Dior likes to be alone, either in his house in the South of France, miles away from everything and everyone, or else at a mill near Fontainebleau he has converted into a residence.

Above all, Dior believes in his own ideas: "I am never influenced by my travels or by my friends... my social life does not influence my work."

LONG ROAD

"Nor does my sudden success influence my private social life... Success has made me even more unsocial, if possible."

Now 51, Dior has not known such success in his life or even most of it.

HOW HE WORKS

He explained: "Every change of style, every new collection, every season makes me terribly worried, as I am never sure of myself. In the sense of other people's reactions."

"And I am never sure that the new collection will satisfy the public which always expects more and more."

"I think up my new collection while resting."

"It usually is a development of the preceding one; slowly I feel the trend, and in spite of the fact that I am supposed to launch the new idea, I often feel that I am led by it."

"After a few weeks of thinking over the new idea—the style or whatever you call it crystallizes in my mind rapidly, and then nothing can change it."

"I would be incapable of doing anything else. If I did with commercial intent, I would be a very bad business man."

"Culture is an art, and to

create anything artistic, since-ly is equivalent to all."

A decade at the pinnacle of his profession has left a massive mark on Dior's business. His employees have increased from 80 in 1946 to 1,200 today; his house of couture sprays over 10,000 square yards of work-area, has its own full-time-duty doctor.

C. D. Perfume, C. D. stockings, C. D. shoes are all busy Dior's children. Moreover, Dior believes style changes are largely dictated by the changing times. "For instance the new look was a necessity after the war, with the new social life and informality."

SIMPLE TESTS

But the man himself has not changed apace. His tastes—for a man of his background—remain simple:

"What I really like, is to spend evenings at friends' houses, or even better in the country, playing canasta or bridge."

"I love listening to classical music. I love to take care of my house."

At his South-of-France home, near Draguignan, where he tries to spend several months a year, "I grow flowers for the scent—jasmine, rose, sage, lavender."

"I do not like shooting, but I like walking around the land. It reminds me of my youth."

"I like rooms full, nearly too



full of all kinds of objects. I prefer to fix up the house myself, sometimes with a very personal style, often impractical, but in which I feel at home.

He likes good food impeccably served, though he is naturally gay, charming and despite his shyness, basically, friendly.

Just as he did in the home of his good friend, the bourgeois parents he liked drinks served in a cozy library.

His parties are always entertaining.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

His Southern France house tells something about the man, since it is near the ancestral home of his father and the present home of his only sister, Catherine—and very few friends have been invited to visit.

But the refurbished mill tells even more.

He made it over completely, but retained as much of the original building as he could. The millwheels, covered with light-hued leather, were transformed into seats. The original beams still stretch over the dining room.

Millions of women may hold Dior as their style critic.

Personally he shuns criticism. He seldom finds fault with others—and that includes women who in his opinion, don't know how to dress.

Just how should women dress?

Dior's advice is as elementary as his effect on the haute world has been complex. Dress simply, he counsels. Dress "with sobriety." Pick a style which suits you.

And don't conceal "natural smartness" with clothes. Make sure you shine through.

THEY WIN BATTLE OF ENDING STIGMA ON LEPROSY

By Jack Lotto

NORTH BELMORE, N.Y. A CHEERFUL, silver-haired grandmother and her husband are winning a battle against superstition and fear in a small New York town.

The battle is as old as time. The fear and superstition involve a disease long wrapped in ignorance—leprosy.

Mrs. Gertrude Hornboestel and her husband, Hans, a retired army major, now living quietly in North Belmore, caught world attention in 1946.

Then Hans, a survivor of the Bataan Death March, fought for entry into the National Leprosarium at Carville, La., to be with his wife, a patient.

They have faced daily trials since they left Carville in 1949. "I was filled with misgiving when I first came here," Mrs. Hornboestel said softly.

MISUNDERSTOOD

"No disease has been so shamefully misunderstood as leprosy," her husband said.

"GERTY, HERE, WAS JITTERY AS A CAT WHEN SHE GOT OUT AND WE PICKED OUT THIS PLACE. IT WAS THE ONLY SPOT IN THE COUNTRY WHERE WE COULD GO WITHOUT BEING SEGREGATED FROM THE REST OF THE POPULATION."

Mrs. Hornboestel looked up from the coffee table and picked up the thread of the story.

"The doctors here made it easy for us to settle down and live in peace. ... There were so many questions people called to ask them. They wanted to

know if it was safe for their children with us around."

"Just plain tommyrot," the lean, straight-backed 75-year-old veteran officer snorted.

"MY SWEETHEART HERE," HE SAID REFERRING TO HIS WIFE OF 42 YEARS, "IS COMPLETELY CURED OF HANSEN'S DISEASE—THAT'S WHAT IT IS. NOBODY CAN GET INFECTED FROM HER. FURTHERMORE, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTRACT IT IN THE NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE."

"I get downright mad," he went on with the rapidity of a machine gun, "when people filled with ignorant superstitions of the dark ages think of Hansen's disease as a disgraceful and contemptuous thing."

"Take it easy, dad," his wife cautioned. Then turning she declared:

"The doctors considered me completely cured in 1952. But the people around here took us to their hearts before then and made it easy for me."

"We weren't ashamed of anything," her husband interrupted.

"I tell the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker about us. I'm happy to say everybody is friendly with us."

"All the neighbours' kids come to see my sweetheart."

Then with his mischievous grin, he added: "I suppose the

candy she gives them helps."

Mrs. Hornboestel, in addition to caring for their seven-room white and green shingled house and acre of land where she grows "everything from pumpkins to grapes," lectures before church groups and clubs.

"This has helped some," she said, excusing herself to adjust the washing machine.

Returning to the living room lined with books and flowerpots, Mrs. Hornboestel told of her constant letter-writing campaign to eliminate the social stigma surrounding the words leper and leprosy.

HELPS THE CAUSE

She showed a letter she received from former Secretary of State Dean Acheson in 1950 apologizing for his spontaneous remark at a news conference in which he said "you treat me as though I were a leper."

"When Queen Elizabeth recently went through a leprosyarium in Nigeria, she helped the cause," Mrs. Hornboestel declared.

She sat silently a moment and then commented:

"You know, I've been lucky. We were accepted and we're happy here, dad and I, but that hasn't been the case for many others who have been released from Carville."

"They have had to change their names and hide the fact that they had Hansen's disease."

"They are cured, just like me, but mental attitudes of people work against them. They can't get jobs. That's our life-work, to help people understand the truth about the disease."

Businessmen Have 'Heads In Clouds'

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON. THOUSANDS of progressive business men have their heads in the clouds today.

So many corporations have acquired airplanes to fly their key men around that a vast, rapidly growing new facet of civil aviation has come into being.

This year, according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, airplanes used for business purposes only will fly an estimated 7,200,000 hours and 1,368,000,000 miles.

In 1955, as pointed out by the National Business Aircraft Association here, the figure was 4,300,000 hours and 588,000,000 miles.

The tremendous gain in the use of airplanes for business is obvious.

There are now between 62,000 and 65,000 aircraft of all types in the country, excluding airliners.

Of these, the NBAA reports, about 25,000 ships are business aircraft, 2,600 are multi-engined, and the remaining 22,400 have one engine.

Of the 25,000 total, corporations or companies operate 13,000 of the planes, individual businessmen fly about 9,000 ships, and the rest are flown on Government business matters.

NAZI ANTI-SEMITISM EXPERT IS GOING STRONG AGAIN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BONN. IN THE EARLY 1940's OF HITLER'S BRIGHT YOUNG SCHOLARS — AN "EXPERT" WHO BECAME A DIRECTOR OF THE INFAMOUS INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH AT FRANKFURT, NAZI HEAD-QUARTERS FOR INTELLECTUAL ANTI-SEMITISM.

A gangling, weary-looking man in his 40's, Peter today is back in business as the leading theoretician of postwar Germany's volatile, if impotent, neo-Nazi movement.

As such, he ranks high among the leaders of the illegal underground directed by Werner Naumann, the wily politician who was chief assistant to Josef Goebbels in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry.

But Peter's existence is kept hidden even from Naumann's followers.

Hands Full

He lives and works in almost total seclusion in the remote village of Neustadt in Southern Germany.

There he does more thinking, research and planning to

advance a resurgence of totalitarianism — and does more anti-Semitic propaganda writing — than anyone else in Germany.

His presence and purpose in Neustadt were uncovered by researchers for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith collecting information for the League's forthcoming book "Cross Currents," a documented report on political anti-Semitism.

The book, written by Arnold Forster, the League's chief counsel, and Benjamin R. Epstein, national director, will be published in the U.S. by Doubleday and Co.

U.S. Charged

The authors record a lengthy interview with Peter in which the Nazi thinker defends the Hitler movement, indicts the United States for "corruption, degeneracy and lack of integrity" and acknowledges that he is "open-minded enough" about Jews to be persuaded that a "world-wide Jewish conspiracy does exist."

Peter has been occupied for years reconstructing the historical background of the National Socialist movement.

Another of his primary tasks has been to recreate as much as possible the archives of the Hitler period, particularly the basic material dealing with Jews. Along with this research project, Peter provides the remnants of the Nazi leadership with "information" for the propaganda he hopes will help their return to power.

"Good Points"

"Instead of tearing Hitler down today," Forster and Epstein quote Peter, "they should mention the many things he did which were good — of course tell the bad, too — and in the end show Hitler a grandiose but tragic figure."

"Hitler saw the importance of making young Germans familiar with their glorious history."

"We are those Germans today, and we know that Germany will come back to a position of power."

Peter works in secret, conferring only with Naumann or one of his top deputies.

The reason for the secrecy is fear that if Peter's activities are exposed, the Bonn Government would place him under surveillance and otherwise harass him.

Some Gals Have All The Luck Stardom, Like Lightning, Can Strike Twice

CHANCES OF A SINGLE FAMILY PRODUCING EVEN ONE MOVIE STAR ARE PROBABLY ONE IN SEVERAL MILLIONS. BUT THE ODDS AGAINST TWO MEMBERS COMING OUT OF THE SAME HOUSEHOLD HITTING THE HOLLYWOOD JACKPOT ARE VIRTUALLY ASTRONOMICAL.

Yet, despite this, it has happened—and more often than you'd think possible.

A good current example are the Pier Angeli twins, who split the family name for professional purposes, and her lovely brunette sister, Marisa Pavan, now co-starring with Tony Curtis in "The Eyes of Father Tomasino."

Another odd fact about these sisters is that they are twins, though not identical. Pier got her start first and was at the top before Marisa even began, but Marisa is making up that lost ground fast.

She won an Academy nomination last year for best supporting actress in "The Rose Tattoo," and is now playing one of the most promising roles of her short career in "Tomasino."

The Pier Angeli twins are not exactly unique in Hollywood, for several other sisters have won top ratings.

Perhaps the best known are Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine.

Each of them by the way, has won an Oscar, which really does make them unique in screen history.

Both girls, incidentally, were born in Japan, where their father was in business.

Two other sisters who have corralled equal fame are the Bennetts, Joan and Constance. A third sister—Barbara—became a well-known stage star, as was their famous father Richard Bennett.

Another internationally famous theatrical family was the Costellos, Maurice Costello, a renowned stage star of his day and one of the screen's first great lovers, fathered two daughters, Dolores and Helene, who not only became glamour queens of the screen but were also hailed as two of the most beautiful women Hollywood has ever known.

Dolores became the wife of the late John Barrymore and

bore him a son, John Jr., now trying to carve a pro career for himself.

Several other families come to mind who really hogged the Hollywood spotlight by having not a mere two but three of their daughters become stars. They are the Youngs—Loretta, Polly Ann and Sally Blaine, the Lanes—Rosemary, Patricia and Lois—and the famous Talmadge sisters—Norma, Constance and Natalie, who were among the screen's most glamorous stars back before films found a voice.

Of the Youngs, only Loretta is still active, while all the Lane sisters have retired from movies.

The three Lane sisters made Hollywood history by appearing in several films together, the first being "Four Daughters" which introduced the late John Garfield.

If it ever came to a vote, the Gish sisters, Dorothy and Lillian, would probably be adjudged the most famous sisters stage and screen have known.

Their greatest fame dates back to the silent days, but they also won plaudits on Broadway. Both are still active.

Going back to 1915, when the flickers were literally flickering, there were the Tallaferro sisters, Mabel and Edith. They worked for the old Metro studios from 1915 to 1917. Other sisters back in the silent days were: Viola Dana and Shirley Mason, Molly O'Day and Sally O'Neill, Katherine (American Beauty) McDonald and Mary McLaughlin, Eva and Jane Novak and Merle and Alice Day, names that will bring nostalgic memories to the oldtime fan.

THEN, GOING MODERN AGAIN, THERE ARE THE INEVITABLE GABORS, ZSA ZSA AND EVA, WHO HAVE WON SCREEN FAME, ASIDE FROM THEIR MANY ROMANCES AND MARRIAGES AND ASSORTED UPHEAVALS.

PRODUCER F. C. MEHRA has brought the "Quaidi" unit back to Bombay for the picturization of a song and dance number.

"Quaidi" has a musical score by O. P. Nayyar, with lyrics by Jan Nisar Akhtar. The cast is led by Padminti, and "Quaidi" has Suresh playing the male lead with Agha, Anwar, Kumar, Tun Tun, and Kamal Mehra in the support. The director is Mohammed Hussain.



Dev Anand lands in a most alluring romantic pickle when he tangles with Nadira. It's a scene from the forthcoming "Pocket Maar."

Movie Making Has Its Share Of Fluffs

YOU CAN ALMOST SEE SPIRITS IN THE AIR ON A REALISTIC OUTDOORS SETTING U—HAS FASHIONED INDOORS FOR A SCENE IN "QUAID-I-AZAM," MELODRAMATIC PIONEER TALE OF THE TEXAS "BADLANDS" ERA 1860 OR THEREABOUTS.

The general store, the bar, and several houses, still completely furnished with curtains at the windows, but deserted two weeks before, by an ultimatum from the Indians, all reflect an eerie loneliness.

The wind howls, the dust blows thick and an occasional hunk of sage-brush drifts across the ground.

In this gloomy drop, our hero, Fred MacMurray, is having trouble with his dialogue. In an exchange with some henchmen holed up with him here, Fred says:

"Wouldn't that be something—you shooting a man in the back, when his holster's still in his bum?"

He is interrupted by laughter from the sidelines and the sound man shakes his head. The line, of course, should have come out, "When his gun's in his holster."

Another take is ordered. This time he fluffs it into "When his holster's in the bum by his side."

"It's no use," Fred sighs. "That line's a link for me." So, director Harry Keller tells him to say whatever comes naturally.

Just at this crisis the situation is saved by the appearance of a beautiful set visitor whom Fred spies at the other end of the sound stage.

"Say, Al," he calls over to one of the crew, "See that lady down there—that blonde—would you be good enough to bring her up here and get a chair for her?"

Perhaps because of June's presence, Fred's part comes off handsomely.

Now he begins a scene with heroine Dorothy Malone. In the midst of their dialogue-trading Fred suddenly cups his hands



replied, then, suddenly let out a squeal. "Oh, my gosh, look at these."

And she held up her hands displaying bright polish on her nails. "Just think, I worked here all morning and nobody noticed it was out of character."

"Well, that will mean a day of retakes," chided Keller grimly, but he was only kidding, since, luckily, none of Dorothy's earlier scenes had been in close-ups so the polish wouldn't matter.

Dorothy trotted happily off toward her dressing room, and Fred headed for his wife. But Dorothy spied her old friend for the first time and called out, "June, are you here? Why didn't somebody tell me?"

The two girls go off chattering, and Fred just stands there, open-mouthed. "Whaddya know," he mused, "I thought she'd come to visit me."

"Oh, well," he turned to the still man with a shrug. "You might as well get those close-ups of Larch and me now."

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This Hollywood "sister act" gets a hefty 1956 shot in the arm from two newcomers, the Volkman twins, Susan and Caryll, of Long Beach, Calif., who make their screen debut in U-I's "Crazy Love." Susan and Caryll are identical twins, lovely young blondes.

Millions of TV viewers have been getting well acquainted with the beauty and charming personalities of the Volkman twins, the past couple of Tuesday nights through their joint appearance on "The 64,000 Question."

Here the girls are revealed as political experts—a qualification that could serve them handsomely in carving out careers in the dog-eat-dog business of making movies.

So, good luck, all you kid sisters. You, too, may grow up to become as famous as all the rest.



Tony Martin Jr. is as proud as punch with his famous mama Cyd Charisse whom he visited on the set of "Meet Me in Las Vegas," a sprightly musical set in the gambling metropolis.

JIMMY WALKER ROLE IS RIGHT UP BOB HOPE'S ALLEY

BOB HOPE SAID RECENTLY THAT HE IS BEING SWAMPED BY THOUSANDS OF LETTERS FROM JIMMY WALKER FANS WHO WANT TO TELL HIM ALL ABOUT THE DEBONAIR FORMER MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

"It seems everybody and his uncle's a Jimmy Walker expert," Hope laughed. "And they want to tell me all about it."

The ski-nosed comedian, who is in the middle of filming Walker's life story, is not only causing the mailman a lot of trouble, he's being buttonholed on the set and on the street by people who want to fill him in on Walker.

"The other day somebody gave me a great one," Hope said. "It was right after the Seabury investigation and Joe Louis (the ex-champ) was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York."

"The story goes that Walker made an eight-word speech that stunned the guests all the rest of the year. He turned to Joe and said, 'Tonight you laid a rose on Lincoln's grave.'"

"Unfortunately we can't use this in the film ('Beau James') because there's no dinner in honor of Joe Louis."

Then there's the one about the draper ex-mayor being sidetracked by a bum near his home.

"I just want money enough for a sandwich," the bum begged. "How about a cigar?" Walker asked.

"I don't smoke," the bum replied. "Well, how about a drink?" "I don't drink."

"Well, how about a little gambling money?" "I don't gamble!"

"COME ON INSIDE," WALKER SAID DISGUSTEDLY. "I WANT TO SHOW MY

WIFE WHAT HAPPENS TO A MAN WHO DOESN'T SMOKE, DRINK OR GAMBLE!"

Hope, who paid \$50,000 for the Walker story, based on Gene Fowler's biography, said one of the crew's biggest jobs is to recreate some of the mayor's famous stamping grounds. Said Bob:

"The Central Park Casino is gone, so are the haunts of Tin Pan Alley and West 52nd Street that used to be the centre of the Speakeasy Belt during the prohibition days."

"About the only places left are Yankee Stadium and City Hall."

"Construction gangs at Paramount where the picture is being filmed, already are hard at work reproducing Walker's gaudy statue of civic virtue that stood guard before City Hall, and the slums along Houston and Rivington Streets where Walker led political parades."

It looks like old Jimmy wouldn't have a familiar tavern to sing in, a casino to dance in or a night club to roister in if he were to return as a Bridey Murphy!



Viveca Lindfors, one of Hollywood's most charming Scandinavian importations, stars in the forthcoming "Moonfleet."

The Kingmaker Aves The Duke

JOHN WAYNE and Dan Dailley are poised to the guns after that big fight scene in "The Wings of Eagles."

When John Ford directs a fight, you can bet it's almost the real thing.

And a big star as Wayne is. "Duke" is still scared to death of Ford, who made him the biggest draw in the business.

He Whips Up Steaks As Expertly As He Raises Laughter

NOW COME THOSE ALL-TO-FEW LUSH WARM NIGHTS OF THE YEAR WHEN HOLLYWOOD CAN GO ALL-OUT FOR ITS MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENT—BACKYARD BARBECUING.

The eating is first class fun, too, but it's actually the pompous preparations for the feast—presided over by proud male movie celebrities—that gets the noisiest play.

When it comes to charcoaling a steak and whipping up all the side dishes to prime picnic feast on the lawn, there are no more expert than Rooster Young, Jimmy Cagney, Dana Andrews, Jerry Lewis, Humphrey Bogart or Gene Kelly—but this summer has witnessed the sudden invasion of a dangerous rival.

He's a culinary-skilled Broadway actor who, if he continues his present white-aproned pace, may cause members of the Beverly Hills dinner circuit to forget the prowess of these home town chefs.

Back for another fling in the film studios, freckle-faced Tom Ewell ("Adam's Rib") and "Seven Year Itch" is entertaining over his pit two or three nights each week, tantalizing the taste buds of his many friends beyond endurance.

Tom isn't kidding a bit. He's become so fascinated by cookery that when he returned here two months ago he rented a house in Malibu because it came complete with a fancy built-in electric barbecue.

"The more complicated the casserole, the better I like it," Tom grinned. "I figure anybody can cook the simple stuff like steaks."

"And, did you ever notice how barbecue cooking becomes a great aid to conversation when entertaining?" "Everybody has some suggestions to make."

"Sometimes they work out—but sometimes," he wrinkled his nose wryly. "Ugh!"

By day, Ewell is playing a Little League coach in MGM's

baseball movie, "The Great American Pastime," and in view of his hobby, he likes to point out that the title of the picture is a rank misnomer.

"If you took a poll you'd get dozens of opinions, of course," he explained. "But to my notion the great American pastime is eating."

"In fact, I know that many people who go to baseball games look forward to the peanuts, hot dogs, pop and beer with almost as much eagerness as they do to the game itself."

Tom, on occasion, manages to get off the subject of food, and this time it was to tell how he almost didn't get the starring role in 20th-Fox's film version of "Seven Year Itch," which he played on the stage.

"Just about every actor in film business was considered for it," he said. "James Stewart, Bill Holden, Robert Taylor—they were all hot bets and were touted far ahead of me."

"There was one big star—I'll keep him nameless—who wanted the part so badly he used to come watch me do it on Broadway."

"The doorman would tip me off by sending back a note saying, 'Don't use your best tricks tonight. Tom—he's here again.'"

"He came 16 times—and he almost got the part. Fortunately for me, Billy Wilder, the producer, held out and insisted I do it."

The Starmaker Finds Another

ELIA KAZAN very definitely has another winner in Carol Baker, the star of his "Baby Doll."

This was the general consensus after the picture was shown in Hollywood.

Other Kazan finds—Marion Brand, James Dean and Eva Marie Saint.



Carolyn Jones is the pretty gal, and the pooch is a Skye terrier named Butch. They both appear in "The Tender Trap," sharing the billing with Celeste Holm.

Tabbing Fan Mail Is Full-Time Job

SWIRLING, SKYROCKETING ELVIS PRESLEY MAY BE FAST CUTTING IN ON HIM, BUT CROONER EDDIE FISHER TODAY REMAINS THE TOWERING IDOL OF LETTER-WRITING FAN CLUBS.

Figures provided by his Secretary, Shirley Grad, who came out from the East with him and is now ensconced in a three-room office suite at the RKO Studio with three mail clerks to help her, would seem to prove this.

Miss Grad says Eddie's mail count now runs about 6,000 a week, for a 15 per cent jump since he began his co-starring role with bride Debbie Reynolds in "Buckle Up" six weeks ago.

His active fan clubs number 312 and each averages about 40 members, she says.

It's no small burden, physically or financially, for a personality in the bobby-soxer limelight to keep his followers happy by acknowledging all their letters, which contain a wide assortment of strange requests including demands for advice and cash contributions.

Eddie gives freely of the former. He must also autograph and mail back thousands of 4 by 5 photographs, which cost a pretty penny or two in themselves.

This is a big and expensive behind-the-scenes business, and few stars can afford to set up such elaborate machinery without liberal help from other sources—such as Eddie gets from

RKO, allocating dol. 25,000 a week, and his Cola sponsors, who kick in with considerably more than that sum.

Sample queries Eddie is called upon to ponder in "most every mail pouch":

"Do you read the paper at the dinner table?" "How many children would you like to have?" "Do you really love to sing?" "What is your favorite song?" "Did you play marbles as a boy?" "What do you like for breakfast?" "Did you like to go to school?" "How fast do you drive your car in Hollywood?"

You ask one and chances are Eddie's had it.

Brooklyn-born Shirley Grad thinks her job as Eddie's number one liaison with his fans (99.44 per cent pure femininity) is "The most interesting job I have ever had."

Plenty of her correspondents would agree, and would pay well for the privilege of thus serving the young man.

She gives a full 12 hours a day to keeping things straight. And whether Eddie eventually settles down in the East or the West she hopes to be right there handling the fan files.

Those files, by the way, are an extremely important phase in all relations between the star and his communicating public. Shirley has them all categorized and cross-indexed by the official number of each fan club chapter, the name of its president and its exact mailing location. Telephone numbers are essential, too.

Ability to keep in close and quick touch with fan club off-

cial could be important to Eddie's career as a recent incident proved beyond doubt.

When Eddie was rounding out his last televised show of the season a few months ago, NBC found it necessary overnight to re-schedule it.

Because the program was filmed before an audience the problem of marshalling a big crowd within a matter of a couple of hours had the network veeps and sponsors chasing in circles. But not Shirley.

She merely turned to her handy filing cabinets, quickly got on the phone, called half a dozen Fisher fan club presidents—and, lo and behold, the place was packed with squealing teen-agers.

Big Break For Old-Timers

DIRECTOR Hal Kanter not only firmly believes Hollywood old-timers should be given acting jobs at every opportunity; he insists there's still a lot of talent left in them to project.

He backs up his assertions by casting several in "I Married A Woman," which is rolling at RKO.

They include Jack Mulhall, handsome ex-hero; (Al) Shaw and (Sam) Lee, the famed vaudeville team; Lou Lubin, well-known comic of the Vaudeville era; Snub Pollard, early day slapstick stand-by; Jack Pepper, veteran sound-effects man; and Julius Tannen, one of the all-time greats among monologists.

William Bloom is producing the comedy, co-starring George Gobel and Dinna Dora.

Flashes From Filmdom

A. V. M. PRODUCTIONS' Hindi film "Hum Panchhi Ek Dal Ke" went into production at Madras recently, and is scheduled to be ready for release by October.

A modest budget has been fixed for this picture. The story, written by P. L. Santosh, deals with children.

Satish Vyas, Rami, Daisy Irani, David, Achala, Sachin, Maruti, Jagdeep, D. M. Vyas and Mohan Choti are the principal members of the cast.

MANOHAR RELE has planned a comedy, "Dhanya Tuzi Kanta," which will go into production in September. The story, by Madhusudan

Kalekar, will portray the taming of a "wild" husband by an intelligent wife.

Raja Gosavi, Pratibha, Dilip and Salvi will feature in the film which will be directed by Rele himself.

Dilip Kumar has risen to international fame for his performance in the Indian Technicolor film "Aan."

COMEDIAN Gope is the latest recruit to the Marathi screen.

Gone will appear as a guest artist in the Marathi comedy "Sakhya Hari" or "Dear Hari."

Written by Bhai Bhagat, who will direct the picture, the story recounts the adventures of a young man who mistakenly believes he has murdered Gope.

Chikranjan Kolhatkar and D. Kunda are teamed in the lead roles.

An adventurous romance, the film is proposed to be shot in India and Germany with some of the leading screen talent of both countries participating.

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BASIS OF DEMOCRACY

PRIME Minister Nehru's speech at a function held in New Delhi to celebrate Master Tara Singh's seventy-first birthday serves to bring into focus the first principles which are essential to build a sound, healthy democracy in this country.

The first need for party or political leaders is to recognise that they are not infallible and that sagacity and statesmanship lie not only in acknowledging their mistakes but also in showing the necessary spirit of adjustment and accommodation to honest differences in views.

Mr. Nehru says in this complicated world with complex problems there are bound to be differences of opinion on every issue and what is necessary is to work together and move along one line, despite this conflict.

★

IT must be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi frequently admitted his "Himalayan blunders" and prescribed the commendable maxim to the leaders that they should reduce themselves to a zero.

But since freedom there has been an unfortunate tendency to insist on the adoption of one's own view, or what is considered a party's view, on the ostensible ground that it is a matter of conscience, whatever it may mean.

It is sometimes suggested, for instance that if there is a conflict of conscience between a leader and his followers, then the conscience of the leader should prevail, and it must be clear that if this attitude is insisted upon, any adjustment of differences of opinion becomes almost impossible.

★

BUT to admit that no individual or party has the monopoly of wisdom or rectitude is not to suggest that leaders should sacrifice their principles for political expediency of doubtful value, or that they should exploit the virtue of confessing their mistakes merely for gaining popularity or some selfish advantage.

Certainly the views of the people must be taken into account on every important issue, but care has also to be taken to see that the people are sufficiently educated to express their opinions based on sound judgment and long reflection.

Mr. Nehru rightly says there should be no curbs on public opinion, and it must be evident that if it is inhibited or restrained from expressing itself frankly, fearlessly and in a forthright manner, the very source of democracy will be poisoned.

★

BUT unfortunately the tendency among some political parties to doctor or dragoon public opinion is so pronounced that a doubt prevails how much of it is public and how much opinion, and whether it means one of the many undesirable things from blank ignorance to downright coercion.

It is also necessary that the people, while forming and expressing their opinions, should consider local or regional interests in the larger context of the nation and they must make every effort to discuss important issues coolly, peacefully, constitutionally and dispassionately.

What is important to realise is that it is not enough merely to give lip-service to these well-meaning principles, and both leaders and the people should be encouraged to abide by them, so that at crucial moments when passions are roused, they will stick to them courageously.

Indian Architects Built Tomb Of Harun's Queen

By

Z. H. Kazmi

ONE DAY WHILE OUT FOR A STROLL IN THE SUBURBS OF BAGHDAD DURING MY SOJOURN THERE, I WAS ATTRACTED BY THE SIGHT OF A SOLITARY TOMB STANDING IN AN OLD GRAVEYARD.

On inquiry, I was told that the remains of Empress Zubaida, wife of the celebrated Emperor Harun-al-Rashid, lie buried beneath this simple yet fascinating structure built in Indian architectural style.

Zubaida lived and died during the most glorious epoch in the history of the Arabs (750-850 A.D.).

The court of her husband — the hero of the Arabian Nights — was the most brilliant of the times.

To it came the learned and wise from every part of the world and were treated with respect and liberality.

Harun's talented son Mamun surpassed his father in the patronage of art and culture.

His court was crowded with men of science and letters, poets and philosophers of diverse creeds and nationalities.

Dubai, a great Sanskrit scholar from India, held a high post under Mamun.

Empress Zubaida herself was an accomplished lady and a poetess of eminence.

POETIC GENIUS

The following incident, which occurred in 792 A.D., throws light on her poetic genius:

One day while holding his court, Harun-al-Rashid received an insulting message from the contemporary Byzantine king, who had attacked

the former's dominions and wrought devastation and havoc in the frontier provinces, by breaking the treaty concluded earlier.

The courtiers dispersed from fear, and his ministers speechless forbore from Counsel.

At last, Zubaida took courage to pacify him.

She composed a few verses meaning:

"Nature does not forgive those who practise treachery and who are responsible for the breach of trust ..."

The message and the shocking news of the unexpected invasion threw Harun-al-Rashid in such a rage that no one could face him, much less speak to him.

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The following incident, which occurred in 7

By William Baldwin

This is the final chapter in which the author recounts his experiences of fighting the Mau Mau in Kenya Colony. "Mau Mau Manhunt," a book by Mr. Baldwin about his life as a member of a Kenya Police striking force, was published last month by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

IT WAS 4 A.M. WHEN MAU, MAINA AN EX-MAU MAU, WAKENED LES MOR-GAN, IAN PRITCHARD AND ME BEFORE DAWN BROKE. WE'D BE WELL INTO THE MATHIOYA VALLEY.

With any luck, we'd know by nightfall whether Pritchard's ingenious plan really worked. The preparations were simple but vital.

We donned ragged pants, shirts, hats and shoes like those worn by all Kikuyus.

Then we rubbed cold cream into the pores of our face and atop it spread Zebzo—a product widely used in England for blackening stove grates.

In this setup, we could pass for Mau Mau—or at least so we hoped.

We'd tried the plan, which Intelligence officer Pritchard had devised, before, but without getting close enough to know if the terrorists had been fooled.

On an earlier mission-in-disguise, we blackened our faces with a mixture of face cream, charcoal and powdered graphite.

But we'd developed tremendous headaches, and concluded they were caused by a reaction to this preparation.

The British army and the brass of the Kenya Police Reserve with which I served 13 months weren't at all enthusiastic about Pritchard's cloak-and-dagger scheme.

But if it worked, we'd have a brand new method for killing terrorists in their hideouts.

Besides Maina, who had been a fighting member of a Mau Mau gang only a few months before, Muriabasha and Stephen, also ex-terrorists trained to fight on our side, were with us as we entered the forest by way of Kiamanturi Ridge.

The seventh member of the party was Mwangi, Pritchard's tribal assistant.

TORTUOUS

For five hours we wandered over the tortuous terrain of the Mathioya valley, finding nothing.

From time to time we stopped to retouch our noses, ears and hands with Zebzo.

As far as anyone could see—or so we hoped—we were a band of seven Mau Mau prowling the forests.

Another hour passed. Then Stephen, who was leading, signalled for caution.

We crept to where he was peering through a screen of bushes.

There, not 50 yards away, was a Mau Mau grass hut, a thin wispy of smoke issuing from the top.

As we watched, a woman appeared at the entrance and looked about.

She went inside and we moved stealthily forward.

AMBUSHED

For a few seconds, we were concealed at the bottom of a gully, and then we were at the side of the shanty.

Turning on a flashlight, I lunged inside. The hut was empty!

Ian probed the beds for ammunition and weapons.

"They must have heard us and run. We might as well see if we can track them down."

We had progressed no more than 100 yards when a voice called us. Muriabasha and Stephen edged forward.

Then, out of the bushes emerged three men and a woman.

Two of the men carried simis; the leader held a home-made gun, but did not point it directly at our group.

None of the terrorists seemed unduly suspicious.

Muriabasha began chatting in Kikuyu with the gang leader, inviting him to meet a "big leader" of the Mau Mau who was passing through the area.

The "leader" to whom he gestured was Pritchard.

The gang was now only ten yards away from us.

I bent my knees slightly to bring me nearer to normal Kikuyu height of five feet six inches.

MAU MAU, NOW BEATEN, MAY RISE AGAIN

The Mau Mau were up to us now—and they still had not penetrated our disguises. I kept my hand on my Sterling, concealed under my long coat.

I was sure the others were doing the same.

As the terrorist leader looked full into Pritchard's face, he must have realised something was wrong.

EVEN WHEN IAN RAPPED OUT THE ORDER, "SHIKA!" ("GRAB THEM"), I DON'T THINK THE MAU MAU KNEW WE WERE WHITE MEN.

At Ian's command, his Kikuyu aides each grabbed a terrorist while we covered them with our guns.

"Your disguise worked jolly well, Ian."

The words came from Les. The Mau Mau looked confused.

Then a light of comprehension dawned as they saw our European features and blue eyes.

"This is what I've wanted to know," said Ian.

The ruse had worked far better than our expectations.

Of course, we couldn't be sure all Mau Mau who encountered Pritchard's "gang" would be so easily misled.

But it was indicative that we could penetrate the Mau Mau hideouts.

The prisoners were interrogated.

They were all hard-core terrorists and three were summarily executed.

One promised to lead us to another Mau Mau camp.

Along the way, he somehow slipped his bonds and escaped into the brush before a gun sight could be levelled against him.

IN DISGUISE

I went on several other missions-in-disguise with Pritchard and his henchmen, and they went on many more with other members of the Kenya police reserve.

Some of the missions would last several days. Not all of the raids were successful.

But enough Mau Mau were being killed in this manner to warrant attention from the chair-borne command in Nairobi.

On one such mission, Ian brought five of his trained Mau Mau along.

We set off at 5 a.m. for the North Mathioya valley, where Njunga Keruny, a Mau Mau leader, was believed to be hiding.

By the time the sun had risen we were well up the Kiamanturi ridge. We wandered for hours.

Then, as we slowly climbed a steeply sloping ridge, we saw Muriabasha and Stephen talking to someone hidden higher up on the trail.

Crouching low in the bushes, we scanned the jungle for signs of a gang.

Then, down the trail sauntered a ragged, bearded man with a .303 rifle in his hands.

CAPTURED

We hardly dared breathe as he approached the trained ex-terrorists.

They were talking rapidly now and the Mau Mau answered them without a trace of suspicion in his voice.

Suddenly he whipped up his weapon and slammed a round into the breach.

But before he could fire Muriabasha and Stephen threw themselves forward, knocking the gun aside and flinging the gangster to the ground.

The prisoner was dragged to his feet and led down the trail, all the time screaming horrible threats and imprecations.

He quivered when he came face to face with Ian and realized he had been captured by Wazungu (white men).

"I thought only cheap blacks grabbed me," he sniffed.

He had reason for his snobbery.

FOR HE WAS NNGOYOA KAIRANGA, A FULL-FLEDGED "GENERAL" OF THE MAU MAU "LAND FREEDOM ARMY."

Just how potent a punch Pritchard's plan packed became clear during the surrender negotiations between the British and the Mau Mau in the spring of 1955.

At one of the meetings, a terrorist leader named Njatha complained about the Wazungu, who were going about disguised as Mau Mau.

These blackface deceivers

must stop their activities, the Mau Mau leader demanded.

Later, Pritchard, Colin Crowe, a police officer who frequently worked on the disguise missions, and a dozen other picked men were called to Nairobi to develop the tactic.

The military had belatedly recognised that Ian's idea was good.

PSEUDO GANG

Now Ian was given a chance to organise a number of the pseudo gangs, each with two Europeans and a dozen specially screened Mau Mau who had surrendered and volunteered for the work.

The groups would carry out forest operations through Intelligence information and not by merely haphazard wanderings.

I was sure the new venture would be successful.

Just how successful I didn't find out until six months later, when I had left the Kenya Police.

Using 10 Europeans and 50 trained ex-Mau Mau, Pritchard's group was able to kill 92 terrorists in five months.

In Operation Hammer, the British army employed nine battalions for six weeks and accounted for just 20 terrorists.

Kenya has the largest detention camp known outside the Iron Curtain.

The place is called Manyani.

When it was time for me to leave the colony's Police Reserve 12,000 Mau Mau were being detained there.

Other terrorists were confined at the isolated Mageta Island prison, near the mouth of the Kavirondo Gulf in Lake Victoria, where miles of hippo-and crocodile-infested waters are an excellent deterrent to thoughts of a prison-break.

DETENTION

I visited Manyani while serving in a police striking force in Nairobi.

It is not a prison in the U.S. or European sense, but a concentration camp.

Covering several hundred acres, the camp was divided into three huge cell blocks, each

up by double fences of barred wire.

From dozens of towers, guards watched the movements of the prisoners.

AT NIGHT, SEARCHLIGHTS ILLUMINATED THE AREA AND ELECTRICALLY CHARGED FENCES HUMMED WARNING TO ANYONE CONTEMPLATING ESCAPE.

The guards had to reckon constantly with the danger of an escape attempt. For imprisoned here were the "hard-core" Mau Mau.

These judged to be only mildly contaminated with the terrorist spirit were returned to detention camps in their home district and—when permissible—freed.

Despite the large numbers of terrorists who have surrendered or been killed, the members of the Police Reserve with whom I served 13 months are far from sure that Mau Mau, now beaten back, will not rise again.

NOT DEAD

My last patrols, some of them high into the Aberdares, brought new evidence of how savagely the Mau Mau will fight. On one occasion, my squad stumbled around a bend in the trail to find a gangster hideout dead ahead.

I recall vividly a comment by my fellow policemen.

Once, I pointed out to Intelligence officer Ian Pritchard that the ex-Mau Mau whom he had trained to work with the security forces seemed to enjoy killing their former associates.

"So long as Mau Mau is losing," Ian said, "they'll aid us. But let the terrorists gain strength and prestige again and these wogs of mine would probably go back into the fold."

Five or 10 or 20 years from now, he went on, they and their children might be tempted to rise again.

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ANTI-TERRORISTS



Kikuyu Guard patrols set out from a well-defended base at Kairuthi in the hunt for Mau Mau.

FRENCH ENTHUSIAST WANTS NEW RACE BY VIRGIN BIRTH

By Will Coleman

PARIS. ENGLAND'S MAJOR TOPIC OF CONVERSATION—A RECENTLY AUTHENTICATED CASE OF A VIRGIN BIRTH—IS NOW RECEIVING THE SYMPATHETIC ATTENTION OF FRENCH EXPERTS.

While all the British Isles are agog over the startling case of Mrs. Emmeline Jones, whose 11-year-old daughter Monica allegedly was born without benefit of male assistance, Frenchmen are taking the news with considerable reserve.

Though the Parisian man in the street generally agrees that Mrs. Jones is the victim of hallucinations, world famous French geneticist Dr. Jean Rostand has accepted the views of British science that Monica was conceived without a father.

In the French news magazine, L'Express, Dr. Rostand wrote:

"While men feel mortified in the honour of their virility with the idea that they can be bypassed, women, in revenge, are strongly in favour of solitary regeneration."

In an effort to lessen the shock to male virility, Dr. Rostand further stated that, "in truth, men have nothing to fear from parthenogenesis (virgin birth), and they should be able to give themselves the elegance to accept it with grace."

★

France generally has taken the news of the virgin birth with utmost seriousness, while the English attitude has taken a turn of humour in accepting the fact that men are less indispensable than previously thought.

The British Press has covered the case thoroughly.

Top level British medical authorities investigated the case for six months, submitting both Mrs. Jones and Monica to intricate medical examinations, including blood tests and a skin grafting operation.

At the conclusion of the tests the doctors stated:

"We have been unable to prove that any man took part in the creation of this child. We found nothing in the child that could have come from anyone but the mother."

Commenting on the British findings, Dr. Rostand predicted virgin births will become quite common once a better understanding is had of the process.

Amaranatha Jha Had Eagle's Eye For Talents

I FIRST met Amaranatha Jha when he was a student. I was attending the foundation laying ceremony of the Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

Mahamahopadhyaya Gangadhar Jha was then Principal of the Banaras Sanskrit College, and as a colleague and friend of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, he was prominently associated with the making of arrangements.

I was staying with Shiva Prasad Gupta, whose house was a rendezvous for visitors.

It hummed with activity. I saw the two brothers, Bhavanatha and Amaranatha there bustling round, full of life and bubbling with honour.

Apparently, they were not subdued by the solemnity and the historic significance of the occasion, nor were they overawed by the brilliant array of eminent people gathered there—princes with gorgeous robes and glittering insignia, national leaders whose names echoed

We were now colleagues, and I saw a great deal of him and heard much more.

HE WAS A STRONG PROTAGONIST OF A RICH AND COLOURFUL LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Dominating

In the University he rapidly rose into prominence, and his influence spread over every department of its activities.

His interests were many, and his ability and energy equal to their demands.

By

Dr. Tarachand,

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR IN TEHRAN

He had high ambitions and he was very conscious of his destiny.

He was present at a dinner, which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru gave in honour of Sir Vishveshvaraya who was staying with him.

The guests were introduced to Sir Vishveshvaraya as they arrived.

Amaranatha Jha who was then a lecturer, came and his name was announced.

Sir Vishveshvaraya exclaimed "the Vice-Chancellor of the University."

But before Dr. Sapru could correct him, Amaranatha said with characteristic deliberation "not yet."

By his strong commonsense, ready wit, wide range of information, knowledge of men and affairs, clarity of intellect and commanding manners he came to dominate University bodies and duly impressed every one who came into contact with him.

Colourful

His promotion in the University service was fast.

Within a few years, he had climbed to Professorship and then Deanship of the Faculty of Arts.

In all these charges he achieved success.

As a teacher he loved respect and admiration.

In dealing with students he maintained a proper distance yet showed that he was deeply interested in their welfare.

He allowed those who won his favour to come close to him, and he went all out to help them.

His contribution to the promotion of students' activities was considerable.



AMARANATHA JHA through the land, and high ranking officials.

It was at this assemblage that Mahatma Gandhi spoke and created a sensation.

Amaranatha was pointed out to men as one of the rising stars of the Allahabad University, whose career had been one long series of shining successes.

He was soon on the staff of the Muir Central College, and on the reorganisation of the Allahabad University, he was appointed a lecturer in the English Department.



One of the problems of rehabilitating the Kikuyu—that of welding scattered parcels of land owned by individual members of the tribe into an economic unit—is being overcome by the Kenya Government's land consolidation policy. Here a bulldozer cuts a new road through the fields so that consolidated land will not have a main road running through it.

Aerial Camera Snaps All Enemy Secrets

By Harry Lever

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN AERIAL PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE—SUCH AS A DRONE-BORNE CAMERA—PROMISE TO MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR AN ENEMY TO PROTECT THE STRATEGIC AREAS FROM AMERICAN BOMBERS.

Besides the pilotless flying Shutterbug newly developed by the Army Signal Corps, some startling results are being obtained by the navy from its new Grumman F9F-8P Cougar jet photo reconnaissance airplane.

And the Defence Department said that even airborne television systems are beginning to play a novel role in strategic reconnaissance.

Moreover, interpretation of split-second reconnaissance photographs now has reached such a high degree of efficiency that it is even possible to determine approximately the number of troops and field guns in a photographed, presumably enemy area.

Snapping Enemy Targets

The Drone-Borne camera known as the RP-71 and radio controlled, will take reconnaissance photographs without imperilling a pilot and photographer team required by manned aircraft.

These men sometimes lost their lives in Korea, while undertaking the dangerous task

of snapping enemy installations from the air.

The Signal Corps said also that the RP-71 will be capable of flying in any kind of weather and that since it will be catapulted skyward by a portable launcher, it will only need a small clearing and not a runway.

Propeller-driven by a gas line motor, the RP-71 will fly as high as four miles above the earth, or as low as just a few hundred feet while it takes still or motion pictures.

Once airborne, the drone is guided to its destination and back by a ground operator.

He will stop the motor on the aircraft's return, it will then parachute to earth, and the Signal Corps said that with in an hour, the pictures the RP-71 had taken would be available for study by tactical officers.

The F9F-8P is a production fighter especially modified for the reconnaissance work and the navy said, it is so fast, it has flown non-stop across the United States, but with aerial refuelling, in less than four hours, meanwhile photographing a continuous 10-mile-wide strip of terrain.

The F9F-8P first flew only eight months and six days after its development from a wooden mock-up.

Air Force reconnaissance planes are using the airborne television systems which are, in effect, complete broadcasting stations, yet small enough to be used in single-seat aircraft.

The systems, having taken pictures of ground movements, can then transmit them to their own operating areas.

The pictures actually can be received at once or photographed on film for later analysis.

Interpretation

As to interpretation of the photographs, a trained analyst, using a stereoscope, can come up with some remarkable deductions to relay to the bomber pilots.

He often consults one of the strangest libraries in existence, compiled by the Air Force.

It shows warehouses, gas and oil tanks, depots, airport structures and other strategic facilities from every conceivable view, and gives details of their construction as likely to be followed by an enemy.

THERE IS A CLASSIC CASE OF THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE KOREAN WAR, FOR INSTANCE, IN WHICH THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ENEMY BUILDING A S SHOWN IN A RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPH

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)



"This won't do! Somebody tampered with it—and the wrong people call."

unduly suspicious.

Muriabasha began chatting in Kikuyu with the gang leader, inviting him to meet a "big leader" of the Mau Mau who was passing through the area.

The "leader" to whom he gestured was Pritchard.

The gang was now only ten yards away from us.

I bent my knees slightly to bring me nearer to normal Kikuyu height of five feet six inches.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

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Talking of BOOKS

Literary Gadfly

Wyndham Lewis, by E. W. F. Tomlin. Published by Longmans Green & Co. London. Pages 40, Price 5s. 2.

THE series of small booklets on "Writers and their Work" published by the British Council and the National Book League, has come to be a classic in the field. Each of these booklets carries the stamp of authority and is written by an expert who has specialised in the work of that particular author.

The present booklet, which is the 64th in the series, is on Wyndham Lewis, who for more than 40 years has been widely recognised as one of the most original minds of our time.

The author of this booklet, E. W. F. Tomlin, who has written the series, is a friend of Lewis with the open individuals.

His impact on society is that of a gadfly who will have to provoke, attack, criticise and function as a friend of man by appearing sometimes as his enemy. Like the open individual, Wyndham Lewis has functioned as the heretic, fertilising society with new ideas.

Lewis is also a famous painter. In this booklet, however, it is his literary work on which attention is concentrated.

In this work Lewis views his fellow creatures with an intellectual eye, assessing and appraising them.

This explains his somewhat limited appeal to his contemporaries, but Tomlin feels that "it might likewise explain his capacity to outlast their short-breathed idols."

This is a brief but excellent study. The author has a wide and growing reputation as an interpreter of philosophical thought.

His present essay forms a 'compact and authoritative' introduction to the work of Wyndham Lewis.

Peep Into Britain Today

Britain: An Official Handbook (1956). Published by H.M.S.O. London. Price: Paper-bound—Rs. 5-10. Cloth-bound—Rs. 11-4-0. Postage extra. Available at British Information Services, Eastern House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

FOREIGNERS are people who ask questions. That, at any rate, is the way they appear increasingly in the modern world—questioners whose interest is welcomed and deserves a responsive effort to be armed with the answers.

This is a new facet of relations, public and private, between different countries and between their citizens, as hosts and guests or as correspondents.

There are more questions and more answers about most countries today than ever before.

In Britain this trend has led in recent years to the annual publication of Britain: An Official Handbook, which gives a picture of the nation and its life in which the narrative is readable, though fully armed with facts and figures, and the main lines emerge, though details can be quickly found on any individual point.

Limited

Produced originally for official use, it has since 1954 been placed on sale both at home and abroad.

There is one direct and understandable limitation that the compilers have imposed upon themselves and which could lead to misunderstanding unless pointed out: the information given relates almost exclusively to the islands of the United Kingdom and their domestic affairs.

The elaborate network of relationships that link them to the countries of the Commonwealth, to their European neighbours, to the United States, and to every part of the globe can be no more than hinted at; yet these are part of the very stuff of life in Britain, of the daily experience of many Britons in business and in the professions, in education and research.

The islands are not insular. What strikes the reader of the handbook most is the extreme complexity of the country's institutions.

Widely, the writers of the different sections have often begun by explaining how things came to be the way they are.

In particular, there is the typical British interlocking of State and voluntary action; there seems to be no human need or activity that is not somewhere, provided for by some department of the Government or by some voluntary association, or by both.

Firm Basis

The compilers have understood that even the private and voluntary aspects of social arrangements in the United Kingdom rest on a firm foundation of law and Government, and the long section on "Government and Administration," which immediately follows the opening account of the country's physical and demographic foundations, is one to which readers may most readily turn, whether their interest be in Parliament, Whitehall, or the courts.

An excellent balance has been maintained, and the corresponding section of the bibliography at the end of the volume is unusually sensible and up to date.

The section on defence is fairly brief, since it does not take Britain's overseas responsibility.

Social Welfare

The sections on Britain's economic life not only give a full picture of the range and nature of the country's activities and their geographical concentrations, but also suggest considerable emphasis on technical innovation, for instance in the field of atomic energy.

This will interest business men who may have frequent recourse to these chapters, while others may turn to the chapters headed "Social Welfare" and "Housing and Planning."

On Press

"Religion" is mainly a matter of statistics necessarily incomplete and hard to interpret, and the HANDBOOK rightly deals with the institutions de-

voted to the promotion of the sciences and arts rather than with British discoveries and creations in this field.

The chapter on the Press relies heavily on the work of the Royal Commission.

BUT READING BETWEEN THE LINES, THE INTELLIGENT VISITOR MAY WELL DISCOVER WHICH PAPERS TO BUY.

The appendix of important dates in the past year has disappeared from this edition.

In future years it might be worth replacing by a calendar of future events, particularly in the sporting and cultural field.

The HANDBOOK as a whole is handsomely produced and well illustrated with the maps and photographs.

—MAX BELOFF

ALL ABOUT IRAN

Iran, Ancient and Modern. Published by the Consulate General, of Iran in Bombay, Pages 40.

THIS little booklet has been published on the occasion of the recent visit of the Shahshah of Iran to this country.

It attempts to present in a brief compass some information with regard to Iran with a view to promoting friendly and neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Part 2 carries some statistical information the country collected by the Consul General's office.

The first part, giving some description of the land and people of Iran, its history and literature, has been written by Mr. P. B. Vachha.

—H.

NOBEL PRIZE MEN ABSOLVE NUCLEAR BLASTS OF CHANGING WEATHER

THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY THE U.S. IN THE PACIFIC, ASIDE FROM THE POLITICAL CONTROVERSY AROUSED, GOES MILLIONS OF FOLKS EVERYWHERE TALKING MORE ABOUT THE WEATHER THAN MARK TWAIN COULD EVER HAVE IMAGINED.

As a natural reaction, the public in every country has blamed the "Atom Bomb" for sudden weather upsets or seasons out of normal conformity.

So it is worthwhile looking at the reactions of 23 Nobel Prize scientists in the physicist field—meeting with other Nobel Prize-winners—at their annual "Brain Trust" convention in Lindau, West Germany.

Conclusions of this meeting forwarded to U.N. disclosed the distinguished physicist unanimously declared that nuclear tests should not be held responsible for any alteration or deterioration of weather anywhere on the globe.

Exhibit

Charlton pushes many other promotional ideas in connection with the Mayflower.

ONE OF THEM IS A NAMESAKE TOWNS SCHEME WHICH WILL GIVE BRITISH TOWNS WITH NAMESAKES IN AMERICA AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEND GIFTS TO THE AMERICAN NAMESAKES IN APPRECIATION FOR AMERICAN AID IN WORLD WAR II.

The whole thing has turned out so successfully beyond belief that Charlton can perhaps be forgiven for an editorial in the latest issue of "Mayflower Mail" on the theme "don't believe them when they say it can't be done."

Amitu

In the course of this editorial he announced that the end of the Mayflower story had been by no means reached yet for a Mayflower Trust is to be established with the revenues earned.

This will provide for her maintenance and for Anglo-American exchange visits. These exchange visits will represent Mayflower's permanent contribution to better Anglo-American relations.

In the course of promoting the project, Charlton enlisted the interest and enthusiasm of Henry Hornblower II, Boston banker who is head of Plymouth Plantation, Inc., of Plymouth, Mass.

WHEN T. V. COMES TO INDIA

RADIO SERVICES: August, 1956 World Television Number—Rs. 1-8-0. Printed and published by R. K. Phatak at 417-21, Lamington Road, Bombay-4.

TELEVISION has made rapid strides after the war and very soon India will have her first television broadcasting station, probably in Bombay.

This number, exclusively devoted to television gives a clear idea of the progress of this miracle of entertainment and recreation.

★

To India which is about to make a beginning, some of the points raised in the articles, especially in the one on Television Standards by H. M. Bhattacharya, will be of special interest.

Although it is understood that India will adopt the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) standard 625 line system, it would be profitable to study the French system which uses 819 lines, giving better definition and more pleasing pictures.

Once a system is adopted and public investment on receivers reached a considerable amount, it would be impossible to change to another system, as Britain and U.S. have found to their chagrin.

There is also the question of technicians who will have to be given special training.

★

These and many other problems are discussed in this number, which took more than six months to plan and produce.

It is invaluable to students of radio and electronics.

P. M. M.



Like giant flowers the ballet skirts hang on the walls of her dressing-room as Olga Lepeshinskaya, prima ballerina of Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, tries on a costume for her role of the nymph (Helen of Troy) in the ballet scene in the last act of Gounod's "Faust." Lepeshinskaya, three-time Stalin Prize-winner, combines an amazingly busy outside life with her art.

STRANGE OFFSPRING OF 'BEGGAR'S OPERA'

IT IS WELL OVER 200 YEARS SINCE THE BEGGAR'S OPERA OF JOHN GAY WAS FIRST PERFORMED AND SINCE ITS SIMPLE TUNES AND DIRECT TEXT FIRST WON ENORMOUS POPULARITY IN A LONDON THAT WAS ALREADY WEARYING OF THE ARTIFICIALITIES OF ITALIAN OPERA SERIA. EVEN WHEN THE MUSIC WAS BY HANDEL HIMSELF.

In the intervening years it has enjoyed a number of revivals that have differed a good deal in style and artistic merit and that have included a recent orchestration of the music (which in its original form has, of course, only the melodic line and figured bass) by Benjamin Britten.

But nothing would have started John Gay as much as the most recent form in which The Beggar's Opera has returned to London.

For at the Royal Court Theatre, where so many of Bernard Shaw's earlier plays were first performed, there is to be seen an English version of Bert Brecht's and Kurt Weill's "Dreigroschenoper," or, as it is now called, The Threepenny Opera.

Some 30 years ago Brecht and Weill were looking for an opera subject that could take the form of a political parable. They eventually alighted on

By Peter Hayworth

The Beggar's Opera, and it was in point of fact an extremely shrewd choice.

For Gay's libretto aimed to satirise on the one hand the politicians and courtiers of the day, their corruption and the hypocrisy of their attitude to the poor and the criminal class on the other to mock the elaborate conventions of the Hadenian opera seria that provided the main musical entertainment of the monied classes.

Thus both socially and musically the intention of The Beggar's Opera in its original form was radical.

It was exactly this radicalism that commended the play to Brecht as a suitable peg on which to hang his own orthodox Marxist criticism of industrial society and of the misery of the poor in great cities.

But for this purpose he was obliged to move from the early 18th century, when Soho was still fringed by fields, and when in the Marxian sense of the word there was as yet hardly an urban proletariat, to the coronation of Edward VII in 1902.

Brecht retained Gay's characters, but he entirely rewrote the text, altered the title to The Threepenny Opera and provided a serious, of savage, biting lyrics that exposed (as he says in the preface) the organised hypocrisy of capitalist society.

OLD-TIME DANCES ARE BACK AGAIN IN BRITAIN

OLD-TIME DANCE BOOK, By Sydney Thompson. Published by Burke, London. Pages 155. Price 6s. net.

IN the countries of the West where dancing is a social pastime there is developing a movement after the War towards the old dances.

Old-time dancing has been found very attractive for two reasons.

First it is essentially a collective or family pastime.

Second it is by no means difficult to learn unlike the modern dances.

Old-time dancing can be divided into two styles, round dances and set dances.

In the former couples dance on their own in a special sequence around the floor, while in the latter four couples form into a group to perform various kinds of figures.

The author of this book is known as a leading exponent of old-time dancing in the countries of the West.

He has broadcast regularly for the BBC and appeared on television. This has given him, an unrivalled position and popularity in this field.

There can be no denying the mastery of these lyrics with their brutal directness and brilliant simplicity of language.

THE DIFFERENCE

And then times have changed. Brecht was living in the tormented Berlin of the 1920s when the city, with its political ferment, its unemployed masses, its middle class ruined by inflation, its cynicism and despair mirrored in a vast world of night clubs, seemed like a great sore that embodied all the diseases of a doomed capitalist society.

But London in the fifties is not at all like that.

IT HAS ITS FAULTS, NO DOUBT, BUT THERE ARE NO UNEMPLOYED, THERE IS INSOFAR AS THE STATE CAN PREVENT IT—NO GENERAL MISERY, AND POLITICAL LIFE IS QUITE LACKING ANY RADICAL FEELING EITHER ON THE LEFT OR ON THE RIGHT.

ONE may admire the power with which Brecht gave expression to fierce outrage and anger, but it is difficult to avoid regarding his attitude as something that has imperceptibly slipped into the past.

FASCINATING

But Kurt Weill's music is quite another matter.

For whereas Brecht's libretto to has, as it were, remained stuck in the particular predicament of the Weimar Republic, Weill's tunes emerge, after more than a generation with astonishing freshness.

Compounded of a strange brew of early jazz and ragtime, street-corner jingles, music hall clichés and momentary touches of early Hindemith, the total effect is admittedly very much one of the twenties.

Yet the tunes are so fascinating and memorable and in spite of their simplicity so extraordinarily individual, that they have lost none of their power to haunt the mind.

★

These have paved a unique position in the presentation and development of old-time dancing in clubs and halls throughout Britain.

In this little work the author has chosen the dances which his experience has shown to be most popular.

Each simply and in detail the photographs of various holds help to make it easier for the beginner to learn merely by following the book.

The book contains hints and information essential to the dancer, whether novice or expert, whether amateur or professional.

To those who wish to learn old-time dancing or to learn a few more of such dances this is very helpful book.

—H.

NEW MAYFLOWER WILL CEMENT ANGLO-U.S. AMITY

WHEN the replica of the Mayflower splashes into the water at Brixham on September 6 a museum or British handicraft and artisan-ship will at last be afloat.

And the work and perseverance which went into making this "dream come true" should go down on the record as at least equal to if not exceeding the courage, skill, and endurance.

By John H. Crider

ance it will take to get her across the Atlantic.

For she was only a c. am ten years ago.

Now the similarly skeptical are saying "they'll end up by towing her across."

First, as to the mere building and financing of the new Mayflower.

Objective

Father of the project is Warwick Charlton, a former Fleet Street newspaperman who turned public relations man after serving in World War II as P. R. officer to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery.

He faced many scoffers when he passed the word around just after the war that he was going to build a new Mayflower to catch the imagination of the English-speaking world.



Reproduced from a painting by W. F. Halsall, this picture shows the Mayflower lying at anchor in the harbour at Plymouth, Massachusetts, while a party of Pilgrim Fathers is rowing ashore to explore the land and prepare shelters for the settlement.

Curiously, though he had been to practically every other part of the world, he had never been to America, and why not build a ship to get there?

His curiosity about America, together with his conviction that the future of freedom in the world depends upon continued understanding between America and Great Britain, largely fired his imagination to conceive the Mayflower project.

The thing became an obsession with him.

HE REFUSED TO TAKE EVEN THE MILDEST DRINK OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE UNTIL THE SHIP BECAME A REALITY.

The doubts, the trials and tribulations are all history now, and Charlton has only to look forward to the adventure of

getting his little ship to Plymouth, Mass.

He organised The Mayflower Project, got Felix D. Fenston, a very reputable Englishman, to head it, and enlisted the support of others who saw the merits of the project.

All of the funds for construction of the vessel were raised by public contribution in England—in the end they came in so freely that a halt was put to further donations.

But Charlton had plenty of other ways of raising funds.

He put out a promotional newspaper called THE MAYFLOWER MAIL and sold advertisements in it to British manufacturers who wished to be identified with the project.

In fact, many of these manufacturers are paying for the privilege of having samples of their products aboard the ship

when she sails to America next April 2.

British products which are not actually a part of the vessel will be carried aboard in seventeenth century treasure chests and exhibited both at British ports before her departure and at American ports after her arrival on the other side.

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LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

SARIPARADE CATCHES EYE OF 'VOGUE' SPECIALISTS

INDIA HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME NOW INCREASINGLY ATTRACTING MORE AND MORE TOURISTS, VISITORS AND CELEBRITIES TO HER FRIENDLY SHORES.

This, of course, may be readily interpreted as a favourable sign of the times.

Coinciding with the first day of the tenth year of our Independence was the arrival in Bombay of Earl Warren, the renowned Chief Justice of the United States of America.

Fresh from a holiday in Switzerland, Mr. and Mrs. Warren are here on a short trip to study India's art and cultural heritage or at least so much of it, as could be taken in from a bird's-eye view.

In so doing, this remarkable couple is fulfilling a life-long ambition.

As the Chief Justice said at a function held at the Government Law College, shortly after his arrival in Bombay, there is a great deal of affinity between the legal systems and especially the Supreme Courts of India and America.

Thoroughly symptomatic of the unpretentious humility of the celebrated Chief Justice was his remark that he expected to learn a lot by an exchange of ideas with members of the Indian judiciary.

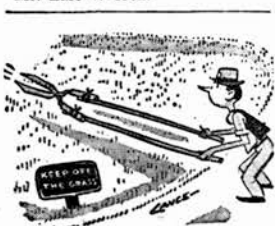
A glance at his meteoric career would give us an insight into the personality and mental make-up of this great man, who was three times Governor of California and also ran for the U.S. Vice-Presidency in 1948, before his present appointment.

Asian and African countries are not likely to forget the manner in which Chief Justice Warren sprang into international prominence with his bold judicial decision which had the effect of banning racial segregation in public schools throughout the United States and which is an important landmark in the struggle to establish the equality of the coloured races all over the world.

Vogue Steps Out

VISITING our country at about the same time as the Chief Justice and his wife is the four-member team representing the well-known British fashion magazine, Vogue.

From the night and majesty of the law to the fickleness of women's fashions is quite a swing of the pendulum; but the representatives of Vogue, who made a short sojourn in our city, are in their own select sphere no less celebrated than Mr. Earl Warren.



The team consists of Mr. Penelope Gilliat, the Features Editor and daughter-in-law of the Queen's gynaecologist, Mr. Norman Parkinson, the seasoned ace photographer, and the two graceful and statuesque models, Misses Ann Gunning and Barbara Mullen.

The purpose of their visit to India is to gather material for a special issue of 'Vogue', to be brought out in November, and at the same time to popularise English clothes with an Indian background and accessories.

As part of the programme chalked out for the visitors' entertainment, the Tourist Club of India in conjunction with the Government Tourist Bureau had arranged a pleasant little function at the Ambassador Hotel.

The chief feature of the afternoon was a fashion parade by amateur local talent, entitled "Oriental Splendour", which was an attempt to display Indian fashions around the clock.

Despite the fact that many of the Oriental maidens were modelling for the first time in their lives, they acquitted themselves well and evoked no unfavourable comments from the British visitors.

The Parade had been organised in two sections—the first, to display saris for afternoon wear, and the second half was devoted to spotlighting evening ensembles.

The ancient Eastern civilisations have created art forms that have retained their vitality undimmed through the passage of time.

SMALL WONDER THEN THAT LEADING FASHION DESIGNERS OF THE WORLD SHOULD CAST THEIR



Some of the guests at the party given by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sethna. Left to Right: Dr. Dastur, the hostess, Miss Rhoda Patel and Dr. F. B. Khambatta, Chief Medical Officer, Western Railway.

GLANCE EASTWARDS FOR SUITABLE INSPIRATION

All kinds of saris were on display that afternoon, ranging from lustrous crease-resistant satins and Benares silks to heavily embroidered, century-old heirlooms as well as brightly coloured cotton prints and hand-woven fabrics.

Clothes expressing colour, gaiety, elegance and joyous abandon, reflecting the delicate nuances of morning light and evening shade, were all shown to advantage by our local models who made up in enthusiasm what little they lacked in style and poise.

Good Nicholson was draped in a fabulous gold brocade of incomparable beauty, representing six yards of woven enchantment.

Among the others who impressed favourably were Pratibha Bahl who struck a romantically Oriental note in a red and white symphony of colour, Mehroo Irani in a will-power choli emphasising the blend of Eastern and Western fashions, Bhani Ramchandani who modelled a dazzling white silk sari embellished with artistic Kashmiri embroidery and, last but not the least, tall and willowy Shirley Dawes who could probably look graceful in anything she might wear.

Cecil Mendoza did a perfect job of providing the appropriate background music on the piano.

To Flo Hyam, aided and abetted by Kaili Mody, went the dubious credit for tutoring the local mannequins in the art of modelling.

The "Vogue Girls" were good enough to give the local talent some valuable tips at the end of the performance.

Birthday Party

LAST Saturday Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sethna played hosts at a delightful party given at their residence in Badwar Park, Cuffe Parade, to celebrate the birthday of their little daughter Niloufer.

One of the popular hostesses in town, Maki Sethna spares no pains to ensure the success of her parties.

Looking resplendent in a rose pink sari, intricately embroidered with blue sequins and beads, she was to be seen darting in between her guests, continuously looking to their comfort.

The Sethnas have a flair for decorating their home with Chinese and Japanese objects d'art, with the result that their drawing-room is always quaintly dotted with multi-coloured Chinese lanterns, blending harmoniously with Japanese paintings and other assorted knick-knacks.

IN ADDITION TO THE SUMPTUOUS REPERT SERVED TO THE GUESTS, A MUSICAL FEAST WAS ALSO IN STORE FOR THEM.

A couple of local artists rendered tuneful vocal numbers to the accompaniment of accordion music by Bombay's ever-green Goody Seervai.

One of the guests, tenor Rishi Sethna, was also persuaded to give a surprise item and his singing evoked appreciative claps from the music-lovers present, including Bachoo Vakli, Dr. Eddy Nicholson, Rishi Nadirshaw and his attractive wife Vera, recently crowned May Queen at the Ambassador May Queen Ball.

Also in the party and enjoying the fun were Mr. and Mrs. G. Austen, the latter looking chic in a blue outfit, Dr. F. B. Khambatta, chief medical officer of the Western Railway, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, bachelors Noshir Limji and Minoo Tata, and Mr. and Mrs. Jaiarabhooy.

Dutch Opera

THE almost full house which came with eager anticipation to listen to the Dutch Operatic Group, at the C. J. Hall, were far from disappointed.

For their opening concert of

the season, the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation had invited a quartet of Dutch singers consisting of Annette de la Bije (Soprano), Aafje Heynis (Contralto), Arjan Blanken (Tenor), Laurens Bogtman (Bass) with Jan de Man at the piano.

This was Bogtman's second professional visit to Bombay, he having sung for Paranjoti's choir some four or five years ago.

This powerful bass was conspicuously heard to advantage all throughout the evening's performance.

Among the others who impressed favourably were Pratibha Bahl who struck a romantically Oriental note in a red and white symphony of colour, Mehroo Irani in a will-power choli emphasising the blend of Eastern and Western fashions, Bhani Ramchandani who modelled a dazzling white silk sari embellished with artistic Kashmiri embroidery and, last but not the least, tall and willowy Shirley Dawes who could probably look graceful in anything she might wear.

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Dutch Opera

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For their opening concert of

Sunday Gem.

"Doing right because it is right is an action which is positive in its character; and to perform the right action without any thought of reward and solely for the sake of being right is to act from the highest and holiest motive; but this does not hinder nor prevent the reward which always follows right action."

The programme consisted of excerpts from the operas of Mozart, Beethoven, Purcell, Gounod, Puccini, Verdi and others, and was selected with taste and discretion.

The absence of an Orchestra was, on the whole, not allowed to be felt, except in certain passages when its presence would have definitely enhanced the effect of the performance. As a team the Operatic Group, small and compact as it was, functioned harmoniously and in efficient unison.

Both in singing and characterisation the Group was quite adequate, barring an occasional lapse into theatrical acting.

The lyrical quality of one and all was of a high order and received adequate support and vivance from an excellent pianist.

If at all, however, we would have wished the pianist had been less restrained in his accompaniment.

FROM FOUR CORNERS By Veritas

THAT RACIALISM SHOULD BE MORE RAMPANT TODAY IN SOUTH AFRICA THAN IN THE DAYS WHEN MAHATMA GANDHI PRACTISED SATYAGRAHA THERE, CREATES FEELINGS OF INTENSE BUT FRUSTRATING RAGE IN INDIAN HEARTS.

The operation of the notorious Ghetto Act of 1951 is now seen in its most rabid and vicious form with the quit notices served on 22,000 helpless Indians in Johannesburg town.

They are asked to leave hearth and home and their livelihood, and move to the barren settlement of Lenasia 22 miles away.

The act of flagrant inhumanity is defended as being necessary for the preservation of the White race in South Africa.

India's repeated and fervent pleas in the United Nations to rectify South Africa's bestialities have not been followed by action, because the racial problem is contended to be the country's "domestic affair."

★

South Africa frowns on India's interest in her racial issues and says that the Indian nationals there are not Indian subjects.

True, but they are South African subjects, and that is just why it is the primary duty of the South African Government to grant them elementary human rights and mete out to them treatment in accordance with elementary human decency.

The brutality of the South African demeanour has not shocked the conscience of the Western world, not even the nations whose professions of

APARTHEID CHALLENGE Free World Must Not Take It Lying Down

democracy and freedom are the loudest.

Britain has Kenya and other African settlements in mind and the other Western nations have their own colonial interests.

If building up of moral pressure seems a remote hope, India should now boldly challenge the Human Rights Commission to take forthright cognisance of South Africa's racial madness and pass unequivocal judgment on it.

A whole world war was fought to bring the Herrenvolk of Germany to book.

Something much worse can be done to South Africa if only the free world wills it so—to place these Huns on the "Index Expurgatorius" of civilised humanity.

Republican Record

IT is good to remember when Mr. Eisenhower has received the second Presidential nomination that, while he happens to be a party leader, he is above all a national hero and worshipped as such by every shade of American opinion.

The Republicans have to be grateful to him for taking them out of 20 years political wilderness in 1952, and what was then the party's good fortune achieved solely by his personal popularity, has ever since been the nation's—and the world's—misfortune because he continues to head the party.

Full faith would be put in Mr. Eisenhower's promise to the American people to lead them to "a brave and shining new world" if the Republican record of the past four years did not intrude on one's vision to obscure the glorious goal set in view.

★

Mr. Eisenhower is a man of high inspiration and phenomenal drive and energy.

There is every reason to believe his sincerity of purpose, his intense will and desire to further the cause of peace in the world and his horror and dread of atomic war.

"With such weapons," he said, "war has become not just tragic but preposterous."

Apart from the final catastrophe that may overwhelm mankind, the stark tragedy of the present world is that those who boast of having twice led their nation to the brink of war and of being prepared for "massive retaliation" continue to direct the same myopic and inept policies.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson is not right in saying the Republicans have done nothing; they have done a good lot—in the wrong direction, and it is possible that Mr. Eisenhower, wherever his predilections may lie, cannot now undo much of what the Party's "expert" advisers have led him and the nation to do in the past.

In the interest of the party and the nation, one has to keep to the old rut.

Hence the three "imperatives" of national strength, collective security and the bridging of the ideological chasm.

Here the "experts" come in again, but no questions are asked how national military strength and collective security can be justified after calling war "preposterous."

AND NO QUESTIONS ARE ASKED HOW THE REPUBLICAN CLAIM TO STAND FOR "FREEDOM OF ALL COUNTRIES" CAN SQUARE WITH THE DULLES ATTITUDE ON GOA AND ALGERIA.

The nomination of Mr. Richard Nixon for the vice-presidential post is ominous, for it reveals the gauging-up of mediocre old stone-wallers who love to bask in the reflected sunshine of a world figure and ardent lover of peace.

The vice-presidentialty of the United States is a key position and, in the American mind, it assumed terrific significance when Truman stepped into the great Roosevelt's shoes at the height of the war. With Mr. Eisenhower's state of health, Mr. Nixon assumes greater importance, as a national figure though he, more than any other member, is a creature of his reactionary party.

★

He need not be proud of it now for two major factors are most likely to go against the fortunes of the Republicans in next November—Mr. Eisenhower's health (with a lurking fear in the nation's mind even if the condition be sound) and

Mr. Nixon's association in a crucial post.

How long will a nation continue to trust a whole party because of a single man, especially when the man's high-minded professions are nullified at every step in word and deed by the party's other leading lights?

Mortal Fear

JAPAN'S mortal fear of the atom bomb, as expressed by Dr. Hideo Yukawa, Nobel Prize winner, can well be realised. Japan's two towns received the first two atom bombs dropped in history, and now she finds herself "in a valley surrounded by death"—the fearful middle position between proving-grounds used by Russia and the United States.

The first atom bombs were dropped on Asian soil, and the present experiments with weapons of far greater pulverising power are conducted in the vicinity of the old sites of unholy memory.

On August 6, anniversary of the Hiroshima bomb-drop, the Japanese resolved that "it shall never happen again." The resolution should lie more with the powers than with Japan.

Meanwhile, after condemning the U.S. tests (which were over last month), Russia has resumed her own and the first explosion is reported to be of a hydrogen bomb with the force of a million tons of TNT.

If the location is south-west Siberia, India is well protected against radiation by the snow-capped Himalayas, though Calcutta had a scare some months back when vegetables sold in the markets were said to be infected with radio-activity.

Lost Occasion

AN occasion for creating a stable factor for Britain in the crisis-torn West Asia has been lost with the withdrawal of the truce call by EOKA, the terrorist underground party of Cyprus.

Britain is said to have found incriminating evidence against the exiled Archbishop Makarios establishing his connection with the terrorist movement. EOKA represents the spearhead of the Cypriots' independence struggle and, whatever its methods, the nationalist backing it has cannot be denied.

There would be nothing wrong for the Archbishop to admit that he is the inspiration of the freedom fight in Cyprus and take personal responsibility for the movement, but he cannot be expected to denounce his own countrymen simply because their acts are reprehensible in the eyes of the foreign overlord.

Cyprus must remain a sore spot for many months to come.

Suez Issue

IT cannot be said with any certainty that the Suez Canal situation has taken a favourable turn because President Nasser has agreed to meet the five-nation mission led by Mr. Menzies.

What Nasser wants is an opportunity to tell the Western powers that the American plan takes away more from Egypt than it gives and that the proposed internationalisation of the Canal nullifies, by reversing, the act of nationalisation.

The cover page by J. N. Unwala and another art plate "X-rayed" are other highlights of the issue, which is published from the Kaiser Press, Egham, Surrey, England. It is priced at Rs. 2/- (Rs. 2 for the post).

Prof. Manek B. Pithawala poses the question "Was there science in ancient Iran?"

Religious problems are discussed by Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani and Mr. H. C. Dattwala (Akbar's Dream of Universal Brotherhood).

Sports, cinema and music also receive their due attention from the pens of Harry Keough, A. M. Kardar, Frank Howes, Karl Muenchlinel and B. B. Chinyo. The Gujarat section is enlivened by a short message from Shri Moraji Desai who hopes the vexed Regional problem facing the country will be solved by the exercise of wisdom and harmony.

Dr. R. N. Cooper throws interesting light on ancient and modern surgery, and Shri K. R. F. Shroff's article on present-day trends in the Shree Benar is an outspoken criticism.

Shri V. L. Mehta, Dasturji Khorshed S. Dabu also contribute thought-provoking articles.

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SOVIET YOUTH GET DOSES OF MILITANT ATHEISM

RUSSIA IS STILL FEEDING LARGE DOSES OF MARXIST ATHEISM TO ITS SCIENTIFIC-MINDED YOUTH—THE U.S.S.R.'S MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE IN ITS RELENTLESS DRIVE TO BECOME THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST AND ECONOMIC POWER.

Nearly two years ago, by direct order of Communist Party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet Union suddenly stopped a broad, virulent, anti-religious campaign that had shocked the Western world.

Today, while insults against churchmen and churchgoers are rarely found in Russia's major newspapers, a skillfully directed "crusade for godlessness" is being conducted in the limited spheres where, the Kremlin feels, it will do the most good.

Subtle

Two of the U.S.S.R.'s leading scientific magazines for youth, Nauka I Zhizn (science and life) and Znanie-Sila (knowledge and power), miss few opportunities to assail religious doctrines and the free world's church leaders.

A recent issue of Nauka I Zhizn contains a four-page article titled "programme for militant atheism."

It is followed by a brief item

headed "In support of scientific-atheistic propaganda."

Then comes a four-page anti-religious expose on "The life and beliefs of ancient tribes."

The two larger articles are written by candidates for advanced degrees in historical science. Altogether, in a single

D.

CHARLES

L. ADAMS

Issue, Nauka I Zhizn's young readers are confronted with over 5,000 words of unbroken atheist propaganda.

The "Programme for militant atheism" piece starts out:

"Marxism is materialism, and as such it is mercilessly hostile to all religions. Throughout their entire lives the great teachers of the labouring class—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels—worked on the problems of scientific atheism."

In the following article, Nauka I Zhizn describes a new 286-page index atheist literature published by the bibliographical section of the U.S.S.R.'s Lenin State Library.

This volume, the Russian magazine declares, lists all the classic anti-religious works of Marxism-Leninism, decisions of the Communist Party and Soviet Government on religious publications of recent years.

'Twice Burned'

Znanie-Sila offered its readers a six-page story on the Spanish Inquisition titled "Twice Burned."

In their preface, the editors say "twice burned" shows that "religion has waged an irreconcilably cruel struggle against everything new and advanced in scientific thought."

Nauka I Zhizn, for example, assails the Moral Rearmament Movement headed by Dr. Frank Buchman.

This world-wide group, which includes diplomats, labour leaders, business men, teachers, students and politicians, is considered particularly dangerous because it appeals to intellectuals and has attracted a number of converts from Communism.

According to the Russians, "The Moral Rearmament movement serves as a graphic example of how the reactionary bourgeoisie use religious theory to further objectives that are against the people's interest."

men at the helm...

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SIXTYONE YEARS STRONG IN SERVICE

Weekly Events Reviewed By VIJAYA

THE fast is over and the furore over linguism has subsided, but the ugly exhibition of violence by the student world has left deep scars not on Ahmedabad, not on any political party or parties but on the fair face of Indian democracy.

It is sad, even painful, to reflect that the rising generation—the full-fledged citizens of tomorrow who will have a say and play a role in the welfare and progress of the country—should have developed of late an unbridled mind easily swayed by unscrupulous instigators, who have made of politics a game of cheap and rank opportunism.

CONTAGION

A two-pronged attack on this blatant evil suggests itself—the insulation of students against the political evil that has crept in and the inculcation of sound training and healthy principles in their formative minds.

As Dr. S. N. Banerjee, former Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, said in the course of a lecture in Bombay, students today have "too much contact with politicians" so that they become easily infected with the virus of factional politics which uses them as tools for their own ends.

Would it be possible to isolate the students from politics and make them abjure all political thinking?

Students, in the days of freedom's struggle, were actively engaged in politics. Whether that was a mistake or not on the part of those who encouraged this participation is a matter of dispute, but the fact remains that it was a noble cause for which they stood with the rest of the nation.

Today, India is one nation and a free nation, and to condone or justify student indulgence in all sorts of causes, right, wrong or indifferent, argues mental perversity.

REMEDIES

The first step, then, is to break the unholy bond between politics and academic learning. It may be difficult to debar students from political discussions, but it could be made a rigorous code of student conduct to eschew all political agitation.

THERE MUST BE CORRECTIVES AND PENALTIES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE CODE RANGING FROM REBUKE AND WARNING TO RUSTICATION AND DISMISSAL.

These may seem drastic remedies, but the evil has gone too far to admit of half-hearted measures.



MR. VASAVADA

Above all, every student must sign a pledge of non-violence. In any violent upheaval, the students, victims of misguided emotionalism, suffer most.

It is this thought which pained Mr. Morarji Desai most and drove him to fast. The implications of politics are too deep for the student mind to grasp or study, and ultimately they must be made to feel that it is a subject and a sphere quite undesirable for them.

This can be done by the indoctrination of moral values and right principles of conduct, though secular India cannot make compulsory purely religious instruction of any nature. Dr. Banerjee, with his ripe experience, said that the students are not at all difficult to deal with but must be tackled in the right way.

CODE NEEDED

Even discipline is not hard to maintain when there is human intimacy between the teacher and the taught. The Scouts have a code of their own, and every Scout adheres to it with pride and devotion.

Even such a usually turbulent element like labour can

STUDENTS MUST SIGN NON-VIOLENCE PLEDGE



LT. GENERAL THIMAYYA

be made to adhere to the principles of non-violence. Mr. Vasavada, president of the INTUC, is about to make them sign a pledge to that effect.

The students have one more advantage. They can study the elements of Gandhian doctrine as part of their school curriculum.

Those who know the students will say confidently that right incipitons in childhood and youth survive in most cases throughout the life of man. Something must be done.

The unpleasant memories of Ahmedabad have to be wiped out for ever...

AFTER THE FAST

WHILE the events that led to Mr. Morarji Desai's fast constituted an unifying episode in the life of Gujarat, the conditions under which the ordeal was terminated revealed once again the missionary zeal of the Chief Minister.

In the 45-minute address he delivered to vast crowd under a hail of stones, the words that stood out related to the purpose of the fast—it was not directed against the demand for Mahagujarat but meant to purge Gujarat of the violent elements.

Mr. Desai voiced the general ingrained fear that a career of violence, arson and general defiance of the law would take Gujarat inevitably to its destruction.

In Bombay, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, addressing an open-air meeting attended with sharp showers—not of stones—uttered the blunt if unpleasant truth that violence would result in the ruin of the country.

GOOD RESULT

Dr. Shelat, of the National Students' Union, characterised the fast as a political one intended to coerce the people. At the right time, Mr. Babubhai Chinal, member of the A.L.C.C., applied the corrective by pointing out that the agitation was "open and unashamed coercion of the people."

THE EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED THE END OF THE FAST PROVED BEYOND A SHADOW OF DOUBT ITS UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Schools opened in the city, mills worked to full complements, life was normal. Cheering crowds lined the route from Mr. Desai's residence to the station and—crowning achievement—the end-of-the-fast was the heartiest imaginable.

There was condemnation of violence from all quarters and for selfish ends and being deflated for want of any real cause left to champion even wrongly!

THE FUTURE

WHAT effect the earlier agitation in Maharashtra and Bombay City and lately in Gujarat will have on the leadership of parties and men in the bigger bilingual Bombay State is an issue that has started agitating the minds of those who would make their plans well in advance of the formation of the new State in a few months' time.

While linguism should be a genuine ethnic urge, there are political parties who have played it up and played on public sentiment of the moment with an ulterior motive; and now, when the problem has been well-nigh settled, it is they who will suffer most, both by being proved narrow and parochial for selfish ends and being deflated for want of any real cause left to champion even wrongly!

Responsible Maharashtrians have favoured a bilingual State for Bombay from the start and, though later a quarrel arose over Bombay City, it is now a dead issue.

Mahagujarat protagonists were upset only because it was a sudden, eleventh-hour decision and for no other reason. On either side, then, there

should be no more grouches left to vent.

ON MERITS

The situation as it stands has to be one in which, linguism being a settled problem, political parties and their leaders will stand on their own merits and on the score of their capacity to meet the formidable problems of the new extensive State.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ASSESS THE WORTH OF ANY PARTY NOT BECAUSE IT TOOK THEIR SIDE AT A CERTAIN MOMENT OF EMOTIONALISM BUT BECAUSE IT STOOD FOR THE RIGHT AND FOR THE NATION'S INTERESTS. AT A MOMENT OF CRISIS AND AGAINST FEARFUL ODDS.

If the people think on these lines they will know whom to trust—and it is only when they know whom to trust that the future of the country is safe.

THE rise in foodgrain and cloth prices, noticeable for some time, has been made out in certain quarters to be tell-tale signs of an inflationary trend in India consequent on increased spending under the Second Five-Year Plan.

RISE IN PRICES

To control the upward trend in food prices measures are afoot to open more than 10,000 fair-price shops throughout the country.

No remedial steps, however, can replace the basic need of having enough supplies in the

country to maintain reasonable price levels.

In this respect, the import programme laid out over many months to come and the expectation of 1,60,000 tons of wheat in Bombay and Calcutta ports in the near future are calculated to replenish the stocks well enough to prevent marginal shortages to be turned into man-made scarcity.

On the other hand, no analogous measures have been taken to control cloth prices, though the country's capacity to meet rising demands of textiles at any single period is a matter of dispute.

The per capita consumption of cloth has shot up to very near 17 yards, while production has increased to 2,570 million yards in the first half of this year.

Plans are under way to increase the output, but the offset may augment appreciably with the festivals of Dasera and Diwali in the offing.

NAGAS AGAIN

THE hopes recently raised that Naga resistance was cracking up and that the rebels, torn by internal dissensions, would soon surrender, receded when Lt. Gen. Thimayya, G.O.C. Eastern Command, admitted that no large-scale military action was possible until the end of the monsoon.

This was not the first time that the pacification of the Nagas was claimed to be so near completion—and as usual the old reasons were trotted out for the delay in the final subjugation, namely the difficulty of distinguishing between loyal and rebel tribesmen.

The hurdles have always been

there and it does nobody good to keep on rubbing them in while what is expected is the return of peace to the harassed land.

It is good to know, however, that the Army is not only maintaining order but protecting and rehabilitating the peaceful Nagas and providing them with their daily needs.

FLOOD RAVAGE

NOT a day passes without heart-rending reports of the ravages wrought by the floods which have persisted this year for more than two months in different parts of the country, the worst hit states being Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Yet, according to one account, the toll of the floods this year is not so heavy as that of last year.

Surely, the method of assessing the havoc is defective or



MR. K. M. MUNSHI

it is much too early to give a full picture of the extensive and heavy damage inflicted by these calamities.

ONE HAS GRAVE MISGIVINGS AT TIMES THAT IF THE DAMAGE IS HASTILY COMPUTED, THE RELIEF MIGHT FALL SHORT OF THE NEEDS, ESPECIALLY WITH THE USUAL OFFICIAL RELUCTANCE TO BELIEVE THE CLAIMS AT THEIR FACE VALUE.

The plight of the destitute and the homeless should evoke country-wide sympathy and impel citizens to extend all help, financial and otherwise, to the unfortunate victims.

What is needed is not only active co-operation with the authorities in the huge task of relief but independent civic and social effort to supplement the overburdened official work. Such organisations do exist but more are needed—many more—and with more ample grist to their elbow.

EJECTION SEATS

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 8)

EJECTION SEATS FOR CREW MEMBERS.

The Air Force has found such seats not only practical possibilities but operational necessities.

There is no doubt that airline travel is safe.

In 1954, the latest year for which comparative figures are available, 22,500 people were killed in automobile accidents, 60 in buses, 23 in trains, and only 16 in scheduled air transport.

The Venezuelan Airlines disaster and Grand Canyon crash will drastically upset the comparative figures for this year.

But airline travel could be and should be safer.

With the use of ejection seat-parachutes it might be possible to have a list of survivors after accidents, instead of a list of the dead.

AMARANATHA Jha

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 8)

memory of some incident in his life. Amaranatha gave of his best to the Allahabad University.

He identified himself completely with what he regarded as his highest end, and he worked indefatigably to achieve it.

In such a relation it was sometimes difficult to distinguish between his personal and public aspects.

Love's Labour

Nevertheless it is undeniable that his devotion to the University was faithful and true, and he dreamed and worked only for its greatness.

Amaranatha loved good life and he was cast in the mould of the great seignior dispensing favours and granting requests. He was generous and hospitable.

A GREAT PLAYWRIGHT



Mr. Keshavrao Date, popular actor of the Marathi stage, speaking at the K. P. Khadikar Anniversary Day celebrations. In the front row from left to right are Mr. Chintamanrao Kolhatkar, mimic Bhoode and Bal Gandharva.

Kung's Weekly Chat

The Lebanese Look On The Practical Side Of Stamps

IN an age when every postal administration is tumbling over the other to get as much loose cash as possible through the issue of commemorative stamps the Lebanon Post is a welcome exception.

To the authorities in the land of the cedar, stamps are meant to get the letter through—first, last, always.

If people want to collect scraps of paper and stick them in albums, they will not object. But they say, in effect, that they'll not be responsible for encouraging such meaningless frivolity.

The net result is that the stamps of this country have a freedom from philatelic sharp practices that is almost unique. The following article by Ernest Kehr, the stamp editor of the New York Herald Tribune, throws some interesting light on stamp affairs in this part of the world.

LEBANESE postage stamps represent an enigma. Considering the number of tourists who regularly visit the country and purchase complete sets for themselves or collector-friends at home, it is more than surprising that the Republic's postal officials have done almost nothing for philatelic progress.

They are fully aware of the fact that collectors spend considerable cash for specimens that are used to fill blank album spaces. Yet they have done little to cultivate the philatelic market, and seem satisfied to produce stamps chiefly for those postal purposes for which stamps are primarily intended.

Majed Assir, who has been in charge of stamp issues since 1938, fully comprehends the popularity of stamps among the world's collectors.

"But our postal administration still is concerned with the expeditious delivery of mail.

"The sale of postage stamps to collectors is a specialised business. We prefer to let specialists carry on that business," he explained.

"We were to establish a philatelic agency, we would require a number of trained and experienced clerks to properly fill orders."

"Since we have neither the facilities nor the desire to go into the stamp business, we prefer to let professional dealers

handle the needs of overseas markets."

On several occasions when commemorative stamps were issued, individual collectors submitted orders. Clerks did their best to fill them, but unfamiliar with special requests and philatelic terminology, they supplied stamps as they understood the orders.

The number of indignant complaints received from collectors was discouraging. Now, whenever orders are received, they are referred to one of several dealers here.

The first Lebanese stamps were issued when France administered a mandate following World War I, and consisted of contemporary French issues, overprinted, "Grand Liban," in Arabic and French characters. Soon afterward distinctive designs were produced, each of which depicts such well-known sites as the ruins at Baalbek, Dog Bridge, St. Georges Bay and the Cedars of Lebanon.

The designs themselves are interesting, but production is mediocre when compared with the issues of lands where stamps are made in order to effect large sales to collectors.

Ever since the first regular issue, the stamps of Lebanon have been produced by the Catholic Press of Beirut. IT IS AN INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED BY THE JESUITS IN 1853, AND TODAY ONE OF THE LARGEST PRINTING FIRMS IN THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST.

With a trained staff of more than 150 employees and equipment that is as up-to-date as can be, the firm uses letter-press and offset processes. Whenever a new issue is contemplated, local artists are invited to submit design suggestions.

The most satisfactory essay is picked and its artist given a commission to execute the finished sketch.

Leading artist here is Paul Koroleff, who emigrated from White Russia following World War I, and established a studio in the heart of the city.

He executes all types of art, from simple lettered signs to portraits of wealthy or prominent personalities.

Even Mr. Koroleff is handicapped in the creation of stamp designs. Lebanon's population is polyglot and consists of some seventeen different races and creeds, all of whom enjoy fullest democracy.

Stamp designs, therefore must be acceptable to all and offensive to none. The same traditional policy governs all stamp subjects. As a result, virtually all Lebanese stamps' designs have been general.

On a number of occasions in the past, European and American philatelic journals published protests about the manner in which a few special commemorative issues were distributed.

"We were extremely unhappy to learn that we were accused of unethical practices," Mr. Assir declared. "Actually, we thought our methods were fair and just."

It seems that the Lebanese Ministry of Posts was asked to join all other countries of the world in issuing special stamps to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, in 1949.

Though such stamps were postally unnecessary to satisfy the country's requirements, the administration decided to comply with the request and issue a limited number of commemorative stamps.

Much to his surprise, hundreds of dealers and wholesalers who had never before bought stamps, submitted orders for these U.P.U. commemorative stamps.

Entirely unprepared to fill all orders, the relative small stock was sold (at face value) to the few dealers here who had been regularly buying stocks of all new issues.

There was absolutely no collusion or intent to profiteer. It all was an unexpected accident of circumstance because so many thousands of collectors put up an unanticipated demand for these U.P.U. stamps. Mr. Assir said.

"We had absolutely no idea that persons who never collected Lebanese stamps would suddenly want these because they related to the Universal Postal Union."

Naturally the huge demand and limited supplies made it possible for the dealers who fortunately obtained supplies, to quickly dispose of them at relatively large profits.

UNTIL RECENTLY, ALL BUT A FEW SPECIAL ISSUES WERE PRINTED BY SINGLE-COLOUR OFFSET PROCESSES.

Now, however, since the Catholic Press procured a Crabtree press, which can print in two colours, Lebanese stamps 1954 is the forerunner.

The so-called "fruits" set of 1954, is the forerunner of many. Even this innovation provoked some complaints. The Lebanese were unhappy to read in some philatelic journals that their selection of four different colours for the same "orange" stamp design represented "an example of stupidity."

Actually the colours were deliberately selected for the four different denominations which depicted the orange.

Each of the colours—from yellowish-green to vermilion—represents a definite stage in the ripeness of the fruit, which is one of the country's important agricultural products.

Perhaps in the future, Lebanon will join other postal administrations in supplying the demands of collectors. Until then, it will be necessary for overseas collectors to procure Lebanese stamps through friends or dealers.

"This is understandable. When the writer purchased stamps from a friendly and obliging clerk here, he returned one specimen which lost a perforation while being torn from the sheet."

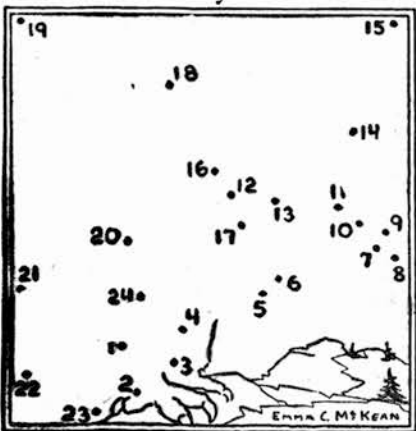
"But the stamp will be re-used by the post office when put on a letter. Why should it not be good for a stamp collection?" the clerk inquired in a spirit of honest incredulity.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make Ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free. JAL COOPER Standard Building (above Great Western Stores) Hornby Road, Bombay.



Our Country's Emblem



THIS is a proud creature indeed whose figure is outlined by the dots above—the U. S. national bird. How quickly can you draw connecting lines to make it appear? Start at dot 1; end at dot 24. Afterward, you may wish to add colors.

STRIKE OUT FOR FUN

By H. C. Kaufman

TO SCORE a strike in the diagram at right, that is, to succeed in crossing out all of the numbers, you must find the correct answers to the definitions below. If the answer to No. 1, for instance, is 0, cross out 0 in the diagram; if the answer to No. 2 is 4315, cross out 4, 3, 1 and 5, etc. Answers may have as many as five digits. Can you bowl a perfect game?

1. "The Glorious"—th.
2. Year the Declaration of Independence was signed: 177—.
3. George Washington was first inaugurated in: —.
4. To be eligible for the Presidency one must be at least this old: —.
5. Article XX of the U. S. Constitution states: "The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the —th day of January."

Answers: 1. Four. 2. Six. 3. One. 4. Two. 5. Three.

This One's on the House

SEVEN businessmen whom we'll call A, B, C, D, E, F and G for short all are luncheon patrons of a certain restaurant. A eats there daily, B every second day, C every third day, and so on to G, who eats there once a week.

The restaurant owner, noting their set habits in this respect, told each of the seven that he would give them all a free meal on the first day thereafter that all of them ate together—they, of course, were to continue their visits in accordance with their previous habits.

At first, this sounded like a very generous proposal. But the men soon realized how long it would be before they enjoyed the free meal. Can you figure it out? (At least take a guess before checking the answer below.)

Solution: Four hundred and twenty days. The solution is found by finding the least common multiple of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

CUT-OUT DOLL FOR JR.



EMMA C. McKEAN

Find the Fish

EACH of the following sentences concerns the name of a fish. How many can you find? 1. Many prefer the sharper cheese. 2. After washing his car, Peter slept. 3. She called as soon as the ship had docked.

Answers: 1. Petfish. 2. Carp. 3. Haddock.

HATS OFF TO THE FOURTH

LET'S pretend we've been looking in on a Fourth of July parade and persons in many walks of life have removed their hats in deference to the nation's colors. The hats are shown at right; their owners listed below. Can you determine to whom each hat belongs? (Insert the correct number alongside each name.)

- Pioneer
- Fireman
- Cowboy
- Graduate
- Farmer
- Fisherman
- Big Game Hunter
- Pirate
- King
- Coolie
- Soldier
- Sailor
- Baseball player
- Football player
- Dunce
- Robin Hood
- Sports car enthusiast
- Miner
- Police



Down by the Sea?

SUPPOSE you were on a ship bound for a vacation. If you were standing on starboard side facing the bow, would the nearest rail be on your right or your left?

Answer: The nearest rail would be on your right.

Whopping Perplexity at Sea

THE combined weight of three whopping fish caught at sea was 600 pounds. Fish A weighed half as much again as Fish B, while the weight of Fish C was equal to one-half the combined weights of A and B.

On the other hand, the combined weights of B and C were exactly 50 per cent more than the number of pounds that Fish A weighed.

What was the weight of each?

Solution: A weighed 150 lbs., B weighed 100 lbs., and C weighed 350 lbs.

Words to Test Your Thinking Prowess

FOUR key words in skeleton form are presented at the top of the diagrams at right. How quickly can you complete them?

First, insert each of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly beneath them.

For example, in the top left diagram, insert the R in the two blanks directly beneath it, the N in the three blanks beneath it, and the I in the four blanks beneath it. Then, using a system of trial and error, insert letters that will make short words.

Trial letters must function in an entire vertical row. That is, when inserting a letter to make a word, insert it in the entire vertical row. If it is correct, it will serve to make a word in each horizontal row in which it appears.

It is not necessary to fill in the entire lower diagram to determine the key words, but it is interesting to note how many smaller words serve to make up the larger ones.

One possible solution for each problem is given below.

Solution: The words frantic, another, twinkle and balloon.

Answers: 1. R N I. 2. N T E. 3. W N L. 4. I T N.

FIGURE IT OUT

If X squared minutes past 7 o'clock is the same as seven o'clock, how much is X?

Answer: X's value is five.

Catchy Poser Of the Spider

CERTAIN figures listed below are to be moved into the web at right to function in two ways:

1. Inserted correctly at each of the unmarked intersections, each straight line of figures radiating outward from the spider at center; the numbers along and around the four circular web threads is to total 90.

2. Using a soft lead pencil (and eraser for mistakes), write in the following numbers lightly at the crossings:

2222 33 44 666 7777

9 10 10 10 10 11 11 12 12

Remember, the total of each row of four numbers from the spider outward is to be 90. The total of the twelve numbers in each of the four circular threads is to be 90.

Solution: Beginning with outer circle: 10, 10, 10, 10. Second circle: 11, 11, 11, 11. Third circle: 12, 12, 12, 12. Fourth circle: 9, 9, 9, 9.

Answers: 1. Petfish. 2. Carp. 3. Haddock.

Companion Perplexity at Home

"JUST a week ago my wife called to say our cat had quadruplets. Today she phones to tell me the cat now has triplets."

"You're out of your mind," said the mystified listener. "She can't have triplets a week after she's had quadruplets."

"But she has," insisted the first speaker.

Can you explain the mystery? There is a simple explanation for it.

Solution: The cat had quadruplets a week ago, and now she has triplets.

Collecting Folk Songs 'Down Under'

Chronicle Correspondent

SYDNEY. GUITAR-playing John Greenway, Associate Professor of English at the University of Denver, Col., is combing the coal field area of northern New South Wales for songs that might be hits in 1950.

He believes old folk songs and half-forgotten ballads—like "Botany Bay" and "Widdiecombe Fair"—may be found on the Australian coalfields.

An authority on folk songs, Dr. Greenway is spending six months in Australia singing and lecturing about them.

He is seeking and studying any songs he finds that reflect the social and economic patterns of life "down under."

He has already a list of 500 songs discovered in this country, though not all are folk songs.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

WANT to make money as a game inventor? Help your children with their homework and then dream up an idea for a game that will speed some phase of their learning—a game that different ages can play together.

That's a winning formula in a field that is wide open to would-be inventors, according to James J. Shea, president of Milton Bradley Co., makers of educational games and toys.

The big increase in the number of families with more than two children, up 40 per cent in the U. S. since World War II, will have an increasingly profound effect on game design, in Shea's opinion.

Shorter playing time is another trend in board games that is attributed to the fact that many families enjoy playing them in between favorite television programmes.

Shortage of teachers has been a factor in the increased school use of games that help in the acquisition of knowledge.

Use of parlor games to speed mastery of the curriculum was recognized as early as the second half of the 19th century.

The first widely distributed American-invented board game, "The Checkered Game of Life" by Milton Bradley before the Civil War, started a trend which developed a wide variety of games based on real-life situations, and stimulating through competitive play children's study of the 3 R's, geographical and Biblical knowledge, etc.

One of the current best-sellers that caters to the larger family unit and permits different age groups to compete on equal terms is "Go to the Head of the Class."

This was invented by two Maintenance Department employees at Macy's, Norman Morris and Vincent A. Coughlin, during lunch hours.

"Park and Shop," another hit that interests school-age children and parents, was created by Campe Euwer, an Allentown, Pa. newspaperman, who devised an educational game based on Allentown shoppers' parking problems.

Using whatever I could lay my hands on—scraps of tin from old metal cans and old pieces of cardboard, plain and coloured—I created a game.

"It took many months and when it was finished I taught other prisoners to play it. That also helped those who were locked in with me. It saved their minds, too.

"This game proved my saviour, not only in the camp but also when I came to America. When we arrived here penniless, my wife and I were handicapped from obtaining suitable work because of unfamiliarity with your language.

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Patch-Work Poser

GRANDMA'S racing to complete a patch-work quilt for Independence Day and finds that she has a problem. It seems she'd like the finished product to be red, white and blue but without any two adjacent segments or patches the same color.

Simplest method of solving the problem is by using red and blue pencils or crayons. But if these are not handy, an ordinary pencil will do for space shadings.

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

The Complete Book of Low Calorie Cooking, by Leonard Louis Levinson (Hawthorn Books, 319 pages; \$4.95). Dozens of dieting charts, tables and lists are the core of Mr. Levinson's expansive treatise on the practice of slimming; they are accompanied by more than 500 low-calorie recipes. This appears off-hand to be the most hopeful single book of its kind.

The Directory of the World of Music (Music Information Service, 1687 Broadway, New York, 462 pages; \$5). A valuable reference for anyone interested in professional music.

The New Book of Small Boats, by Elbert Robberson (Randora House, 144 pages; \$2.95). Complete specifications of outboards, inboards, sailboats and build it yourself kits for the boat-shopper, with tips on boat-handling.

Employed as a sighting device is a rolled sheet of paper. Peered through as illustrated with both eyes open, the other person's arm will appear to have a hole through it.

Of course, this illusion is created by a slight diversion of the line of sight of one eye.

One can conduct the experiment on himself, sighting the tube at the hand or wrist.

Chew Chores to Chew Over

CHEWING GUM's chief ingredient is —, which is derived from the latex of the —, a tropical evergreen tree. How quickly can you fill the blanks?

Answers: Chicle and sapodilla, respectively.



EMMA C. McKEAN

When Men Were Men

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON. Representative Charles A. Halleck, a Republican leader in the House, recently wrote in his newsletter that Veterans Administration records listed 4,831 widows of Civil War veterans still on the pension rolls.

Back came a letter from a constituent: "If the Civil War was over in 1865, that means 91 years have elapsed since its end."

"Assuming the average age of the veteran at the end of the war was 20, and this would have to be a minimum, and that their wives were five years their juniors, that would make any widows living today at least 106 years old."

"Can there be approximately 5,000 widows of veterans living today who are over 105 years old?"

The Indiana Congressman took it up with the Veterans' Association.

The agency stuck to its figures and came up with a logical explanation.

The constituent had underestimated the vigour of some of these old soldiers.

Many of them remarried and they didn't pick women from their own age groups.

The VA files list an 82-year-old veteran who took a bride of age 35; another, at age 61, married a girl of 18.

It's Your Move

By Millard Hopper

Long-time Open Checker Champ

THE problem: White checkers, moving up the board, to move and win in four moves.

Clue: Seized with a fit of generosity, White gives away two men on his first move.

Solution: White moves 15 to 22 and 16 to 23. Black moves 1 to 4 and 2 to 5.

White moves 24 to 31 and 25 to 32. Black moves 6 to 9 and 3 to 6.

White moves 33 to 40 and 34 to 41. Black moves 10 to 13 and 7 to 10.

White moves 42 to 49 and 43 to 50. Black moves 14 to 17 and 11 to 14.

White moves 51 to 58 and 52 to 59. Black moves 18 to 21 and 15 to 18.

White moves 60 to 67 and 61 to 68. Black moves 22 to 25 and 19 to 22.

White moves 69 to 76 and 70 to 77. Black moves 26 to 29 and 23 to 26.

White moves 78 to 85 and 79 to 86. Black moves 30 to 33 and 27 to 30.

White moves 87 to 94 and 88 to 95. Black moves 34 to 37 and 31 to 34.

White moves 96 to 103 and 97 to 104. Black moves 38 to 41 and 35 to 38.

White moves 105 to 112 and 106 to 113. Black moves 42 to 45 and 39 to 42.

White moves 114 to 121 and 115 to 122. Black moves 46 to 49 and 43 to 46.

White moves 123 to 130 and 124 to 131. Black moves 50 to 53 and 47 to 50.

White moves 132 to 139 and 133 to 140. Black moves 54 to 57 and 51 to 54.

White moves 141 to 148 and 142 to 149. Black moves 58 to 61 and 55 to 58.

White moves 150 to 157 and 151 to 158. Black moves 62 to 65 and 59 to 62.

White moves 159 to 166 and 160 to 167. Black moves 66 to 69 and 63 to 66.

White moves 168 to 175 and 169 to 176. Black moves 70 to 73 and 67 to 70.

White moves 177 to 184 and 178 to 185. Black moves 74 to 77 and 71 to 74.

White moves 186 to 193 and 187 to 194. Black moves 78 to 81 and 75 to 78.

White moves 195 to 202 and 196 to 203. Black moves 82 to 85 and 79 to 82.

White moves 204 to 211 and 205 to 212. Black moves 86 to 89 and 83 to 86.

White moves 213 to 220 and 214 to 221. Black moves 90 to 93 and 87 to 90.

White moves 222 to 229 and 223 to 230. Black moves 94 to 97 and 91 to 94.

White moves 231 to 238 and 232 to 239. Black moves 98 to 101 and 95 to 98.

White moves 240 to 247 and 241 to 248. Black moves 102 to 105 and 99 to 102.

White moves 249 to 256 and 250 to 257. Black moves 106 to 109 and 103 to 106.

White moves 258 to 265 and 259 to 266. Black moves 110 to 113 and 107 to 110.

White moves 267 to 274 and 268 to 275. Black moves 114 to 117 and 111 to 114.

White moves 276 to 283 and 277 to 284. Black moves 118 to 121 and 115 to 118.

White moves 285 to 292 and 286 to 293. Black moves 122 to 125 and 119 to 122.

White moves 294 to 301 and 295 to 302. Black moves 126 to 129 and 123 to 126.

White moves 303 to 310 and 304 to 311. Black moves 130 to 133 and 127 to 130.

White moves 312 to 31

The author, Assistant Managing Editor of the Indianapolis Star and father of six children, courageously agreed to take three of his brood on a 2,500-mile tour of America, while mother stayed at home.

In this article, he recounts the adventures of a daring dad.

AS THE BURMA SHAVE SIGNS FLIP BY AND THE WINDSHIELD COMPASS POINTS DUE SOUTH, IT IS EASY TO SIT BACK AND CONTEMPLATE THAT SOMETIMES WHEN YOU OPEN YOUR BIG MOUTH YOU STICK YOUR FOOT INTO IT.

It all started recently, when I casually mentioned to my wife and mother of my three boys and three girls that a father in these hectic days doesn't spend enough time with his children.

"Why not take Chuck on a week-end trip," said Mrs. Griffo. A realist, Chuck is eight years old, in the second grade and currently seems to symbolize the central character in the recent best-seller "Why Johnny Can't Read."

"How about me and him going up to Michigan and fish," I added with the casual air of a confirmed Isaac Walton.

"The only thing you ever caught was a blow fish," says the wife, somewhat sarcastically.

A while later, Gregory Jepson, who is a skinny, imphish three-and-a-half-year-old, heard of the plans and decided, "I want to go to Michigan and fish."

Then Martha who is the second daughter and 13 years old throws in her bid.

By CHARLES G. GRIFFO

Plans for the week-end in Michigan began to grow, they grew into plans for a tour south.

"How about getting a sleeping bag and a tent and camping out?" suggested Chuck.

"How about going to Florida?" says Martha, thinking of Miami Beach, a new swimming suit, sunshine and seashore.

"How about taking the children to historical places?" suggests Mrs. Griffo.

So the tour was laid out, and we are on our way to Florida by way of Kentucky, Tennessee, Asheville, N.C., and Georgia.

I'm writing this with three vacation-clad children peering over my shoulder, a situation that isn't recommended for creative thinking of Pulitzer-prize character.

The family's 1951 Sedan is loaded with a luggage rack containing bags of sunshine gear and rear end jammed with canned food, cooler, gasoline stove and other fineries.

We'll eat on the side of the road, live like pioneers.

SOMEWHERE IN KENTUCKY: A vacation tour naturalist should be planned with all the technical brilliance of a major military campaign.

If the children are along be sure and remember these hints:

1. Every hour or so stop and let the children "get the kinks out of themselves."

2. Take articles of amusement and toys along for the benefit of the small fry.

3. Make a game of the trip.

Three hours out of Indianapolis, on a 2,500-mile trip with three children, Martha, 13; Chuck, eight, and Gregory, three-and-a-half, I wish to report these observations:

On the subject of passing toys to the children, it seems the children have a mind of their own on the subject.

Chuck isn't a very good reader and a second grader, as I've said before, but he can recognize "zoo."

It seems that the motor hardly had begun to grind merrily on its six rather tired cylinders when we arrived at the game park at a town called Pigeon Forge.

THE TOUR INCLUDED A 50-MINUTE WALK THROUGH A SMELLY-LOOKING YARD AND VISITING WITH BABY BEARS, A CHIMPANZEE, BABOON, SACRED CATTLE, BISON, CARACUL ELEPHANTS, WILD BOARS, WATER BUFFALO AND, OF ALL THINGS, AN EMU.

I just couldn't help feeling that I'd been the "pigeon" at Pigeon Forge.

The other tourists, including a rather sour-looking tourist from Ohio who snarled to his wife, his only travelling companion, "I can't get a picture of the baboon, the kids are in the way," seemed to enjoy the place.

So who am I to argue about the admission price of dol. 2? The Indian souvenirs are another matter.

WISH YOU WERE HERE

A tomahawk led to a spear, a spear to two dolls, one Indian, the other North Carolina rag top, the dolls to other items.

Rock-wise, we now have rocks from each place visited, including Oak Ridge, a problem faced by all parents travelling with children. If we aren't radioactive, I would be surprised.

The tour through Great Smoky Mountain national park was a scenic delight but uneventful except for the big black bears.

At an overlook near the top we were greeted by one of the park bears which the United Park Service says shouldn't be fed or petted.

"I'll whop him," said Greg, displaying the wooden noise-maker his father had stupidly purchased at the souvenir shop.

The bear snarled and pawed at the child. The child screamed and ran toward his father, then beat a hasty retreat to the car.

The father tried to take a picture of the bear. The bear snarled and pawed at the father. The father must-ered a scream and made a hasty retreat to the car.

Resistance is not always the better part of valor. Travelling with children has its advantages and disadvantages.

You love the little darlings, but when Gregory draws an odd-looking shape with crayon on the back of a scratch pad made from "Vote Democratic in the Kentucky Primary" cards his grandmother gave him, then puts them in front of you blurring your view of the road you have to control yourself.

"See the sish I drew," he says.

Ahead, out of the Florida sun they write so much about, came a car.

I made the pass. Then the patrol car came around.

The red light flashed. The siren screamed.

A lanky trooper, John W. Campbell, got out.

"Improper passing," he said. "where's your driving licence?"

Finally, hands shaking, I found it.

"You shouldn't have passed both them trucks," says the trooper.

I could vision calls to Indianapolis to be bailed out of a Florida jail after an encounter with a magistrate. I could see my poor little children in a detention centre.

"I'm just going to give you a warning ticket," he adds "what's your height and weight?"

"Five feet nine-and-one-half inches, 185 pounds," I said, fudging a bit on the latter figure.

"Welcome to Florida, have a nice trip," he says.

I passed another car. "RRRRRRR..." went the siren. I recoiled, grew clammy, got cold chills.

Then I looked back. Greg and Chuck were making police sirens in the back seat.

"You do that again and I'll..."

I came to Florida to fish. The only thing I've caught is the upholstery on my car.

My daughter Martha got one of the hooks imbedded in the front seat and I had to cut the fabric to get it out.

At every beach stop, off come Gregory's canvas Oxford. When we turn to the car, a search has to be instituted to retrieve the sandy footwear.

Gregory's problem sums up a condition apparently unnoticed by Detroit's car designers.

Just how can a three-and-one-half-year-old see the world if, when sitting down in the back seat, he can't see out the window?

We now have as many sea shells as we have rocks. We picked up some more while we dunked our feet in Lake Lenah here while on an overnight stop.

The beautiful white caps on the late afternoon sunlight and I'm dunking my fourth-degree flat feet into the gulf of Mexico.

Greg and chuck are wading in the water and Martha is riding a rubber raft about 25 feet offshore.

The beach is shallow here and the water, a brilliant blue, soothes your nerves.

Brother, do those nerves need soothing.

For it was earlier today that I ran afoul of the law.

My brush with the law occurred on U. S. 92, between Lakeland and Plant city.



"Sometimes when you open your big mouth, you stick your foot into it."

It was a beautiful morning. Legal speed limit on the road is 60 miles an hour.

Up ahead was a large truck loaded with junk.

Ahead of that a concrete mixer truck.

Behind me a yellow and black patrol car of the Florida Highway Patrol.

The concrete truck was dodging about 35.

The other truck 30. I drove behind for at least 10 minutes, then made my bid on a straight stretch.

Around the first truck, then the second.

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Then we went to the orchid farm and took a visit around the jungle gardens.

"These smell..." says Chuck, noting the orchids.

"Sure do," says Greg.

"I hope some boy gives me an orchid like this someday," says Martha, acting like all women.

ON THE JUNGLE CRUISE DOWN THE WEEKI-WACHIE RIVER, WHICH WAS NAMED BY THE SEMINOLE INDIANS AND MEANS WINDING WATERS, WE SAW BEARS, SNAKES, ALLIGATORS, BOBCATS AND GREGORY GOT SO INTERESTED HE ALMOST FELL IN.

Daddy watched Gregory. Chuck watched the wild-life and the jungle foliage.

Martha, the 13-year-old, did her nails.

So now we are on beautiful U. S. 19, the sunshine skyway.

I tied shoe laces 287 times.

I do know this: I scooped 2,336,008 grains of sand from the upholstery, 1,556,008 grains from Chuck's hair and shoes and a similar amount from Gregory's.

Martha did her own scooping.

I told the three of them to shut up and eat at least 300

times and to shut up at least 150 times. I only lost my usually quiet-natured temper 25 times.

As for conversation, I heard: Gregory mention his pals Barty, Stevie and Chris's 2,000 odd times.

Martha mention Linda, Judy, Janet and others approximately the same number of times.

Chuck mentioned his playmate, Jimmy, his girl friend, Lynnie, and others at least a 1,000 times.

Each of the kids says they missed their brothers and sisters.

Which shows there is no place like home.

The best "deeping tunnel" in the world is located right

bound for southern battlefields and home.

I never liked to watch mermaids anyway.

Before we left clearwater, the argument was the same.

"We don't want to get out of the water...let us stay a little while longer daddy. Please."

Which is an odd reaction because, two hours before I had to almost resort to a razor strap to get them to take a bath.

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here home of the Chattanooga "Choo Choo."

In case you don't have children a "deeping tunnel" is a passageway into which you drive and the kids plead "beep the horn, daddy! daddy! daddy, beep the horn."

The tunnel coming into this city on U. S. 41 has them all beat.

And being a "tunnel-beeping expert" of renown, I can attest to this statement.

IT HAS THE RESOUNDING ACQUAINTANCE QUALITY OF A CARNEGIE HALL.

"Beep in here...beep in here..." cried Gregory and Chuck as we drove into the city.

We "beeped."

"Let's go back and beep again, comeon," said Chuck. We didn't.

I don't know for sure how much we spent, or how much mileage we got on the old jalopy.

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I do know this: I scooped 2,336,008 grains of sand from the upholstery, 1,556,008 grains from Chuck's hair and shoes and a similar amount from Gregory's.

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HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra' September 2 to 8

MID-WEEK IS LIKELY TO BE THE LIVELIEST PERIOD. TIME ANYTHING THAT MATTERS FOR TUESDAY NEXT.

It should be a profitable time throughout though, if you were born in August, September or October in any year.

Capricorn DEC. 21 - JAN. 19

You will be attracted to someone new, and the association will be strengthened by the sharing of a mutual interest of an intellectual nature.

An involved cash position will need more attention if you are to avoid a loss mid-week.

Granted extra caution, your versatility will eventually bring you on the top.

An original touch in correspondence will bring you increased recognition of ability.

Aquarius JAN. 20 - FEB. 18

Change and variety will be a little baffling at first, but home disturbance will have no serious significance.

In business you will earn a well-deserved recommendation which will consolidate your position - bring in more money.

Much short-distance travelling will be tiresome and may leave you in need of rest at week-end.

Pisces FEB. 19 - MARCH 20

It will not be too easy to realize cherished ambitions this week.

There may be some opposition from elders and superiors to some proposed change.

Socially you make some useful contacts mid-week.

Wednesday may bring some favourable news regarding a journey or a domestic change.

Aries MARCH 21 - APRIL 20

In the next few days you may have opportunities such as you rarely get.

Be ready to take the lead, clear job problems and face new responsibilities.

high, which hitherto had not appeared on any map.

It is hardly possible, however, that it had not been seen by somebody since it is so close to country inhabited by white men for more than 400 years.

Actually, however, few have been in this weird land of the Chocó Indians, still among the most hostile of new world aboriginals, who paint their nearly naked bodies purple, red and yellow, with dyes obtained from a tree bark.

Purple is the predominant colour.

First, according to one of the few Americans who has been in their country, they cover the whole body above the hips with a dark, nearly black dye.

Upon this black background the other designs, which supposedly have some magic significance, are painted in various colours.

Rebel Natives

These Chocóas are short, dark people.

They go armed with spears. If they know the bow and arrow the use has not been observed.

They never have accepted the rule of the white men and have been intolerant of intruders, quite of the opposite of the peaceful Canas who are their near neighbours.

They have been secure in their dense jungle described as about the most difficult territory, aside from the adjoining Chocó which lies across, the Colombian border, which geodetic survey engineers have encountered.

Like the Chocó, this country represents one of the missing links of the proposed pan-American highway.

It also eventually may be included in air routes.

Arrangements regarding money matters, property or the family will go remarkably well.

Friends will also be in a generous mood and you may have a gambler's luck by Saturday.

Taurus APRIL 21 - MAY 20

Much discussion about business or finances in the next few days may result in changes earlier than you had expected.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying: Business Deals Tuesday

Personal Purchases Thursday 6

Selling Friday 7

Entertainments Wednesday 9

Sports Particularly no good day

Socially, you will find yourself "turning back pages."

Functions you attend will revive memories of several years back and bring a renewal of friendships which have lapsed.

Gemini MAY 21 - JUNE 20

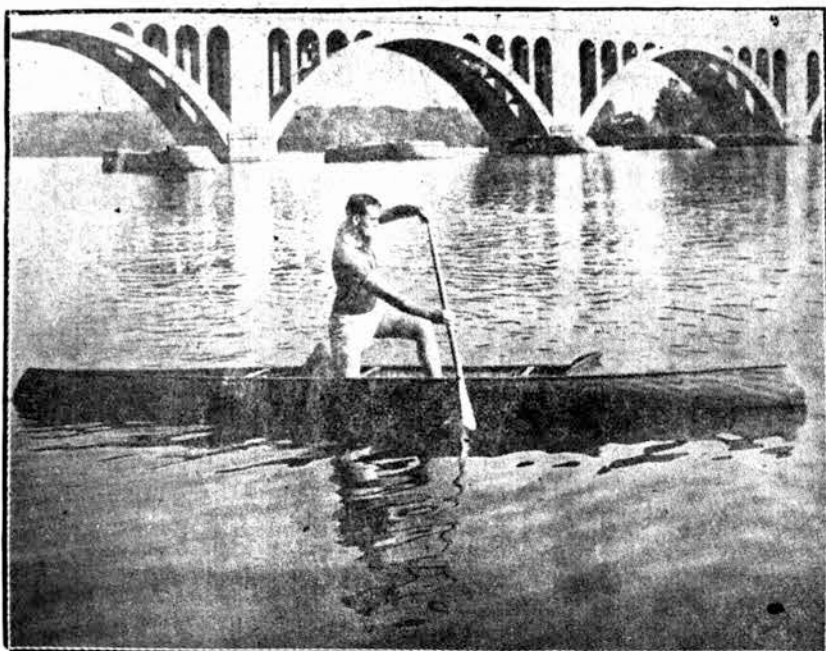
Temporary financial crisis is likely to be cleared up in the next few days.

Main problem this week will be to cope with strangers, to decide whether an interview is advantageous or not.

End of the week should

SPORT CHRONICLE

U. S. OLYMPIC CANOEIST



Frank B. Havens of Washington, U.S. Olympic Canoeing veteran, works out on the Potomac River in the nation's capital in preparation for the Melbourne Games.

A SOVIET SPORTS ON WORLD FAMOUS WRESTLER-GAMA

THE Soviet sports journal, "Fizkultura i Sport," recently published an article by Chesnokov, in which the veteran journalist describes an interesting episode of sport history.

In his article Chesnokov gave the contents of his conversation with the famous Polish wrestler, Zbyszko-Cyganiewicz, Sr., in the early part of 1945. Here is what the Polish grappler told Chesnokov:

"I lived in London in September 1910, when I prepared for my match with the American wrestler, Frank Hotch. It was approximately at this time that England was visited by a group of Indian wrestlers, headed by Gama, the 'Lion of the Punjab.' Gama issued a challenge to all European matmen to free-style wrestling matches.

"The circumstances at the time were such that I could not help accepting the challenge. We began to get ready for a difficult bout; no time limit was set for the bout, and the



one who took two out of three falls would be acclaimed the winner.

"I trained with John Lemm and my brother Vladislav. Gama as much as I could learn spent as much as two hours on the mat daily with his wrestling partners. He hardly ever left his hotel, or took a trip out of town.

"Our match took place at a new London stadium and attracted a record crowd of more than 15,000 spectators.

"Sleeping out into the ring I noticed all the Indian wrestlers sitting right on the ground the mat. Here also were Japanese grapplers who had just arrived in London.

"For some reason or other, both parties greeted me with grins. I thought that they believed my fate was sealed and anticipated a disgraceful defeat on my part. I felt ill at ease.

"Then Gama came out onto the mat. He neither resembled

the terrible 'Turk' type of wrestlers nor the towering Russian giants with their crushing strength. However, in the whole figure of my Indian adversary, in the captivating softness and fullness of his muscles one could sense hidden strength. I was hardly ever frightened by the strength of my rivals. For example, the measurement of my shoulder (biceps) was equal to the hip measurement of an ordinary person Gama did not possess such colossal measurements, but the whole upper part of his arm was so round an even as it of solid strength.

"The same could be said of any other group of muscles of the Indian. I realized that before me stood a man of enormous strength and capable of grappling for hours.

"During the preliminary warm-up, I noticed that Gama did not cast his eyes in my direction even once. I did not know whether this was an example of wilful self-control, or a show of self-confidence or merely posing.

"The referee's whistle brought us together in the centre of the mat. I did not feel the strength of my rival's handshake, but I was amazed by the weight of his arm.

"A tense struggle began from the outset. Neither previous to nor after this bout did I encounter an opponent who could get me down in kneeling position if I didn't seek it myself. But here I met with a phenomenon. Gama put me down three times in that position. And how! Some imperceptible movement, a hardly-felt jerk or a heave of the full weight of the body to the side, the arms did something, and I, losing my balance, as if the support had been wrenched out from beneath one leg of mine, found myself forced into a fall.

After the third time I decided not to make any attempts at rising. I was willing to have the Indian work on top.

"It was a lively bout, Gama, taking full advantage of his weight and the strength of his body (I felt that at once!) put in a stellar performance. I grabbed every chance to come out on top in parterre position, but was unable to hold the Indian under me. He was like rubber. It seemed as if his arms and legs were boneless; they simply folded underneath my claps, in most unusual positions and my efforts proved in vain. The spectators laughed. I was furious and not stopping to think whether it was wise or foolish to spite the public I went over to the defensive, allowing my opponent to grapple on top. But I remained cautious and broke up Gama's holds at the start, because it was taking too much of a risk if I allowed him to get a stronger hold.

"After an hour of wrestling I caught Gama off guard with a side body hold which he did not anticipate and I threw him on the mat. I thought it was a clean fall, but the judge thought differently. The bout then continued without any more holds and was stopped because of darkness. The bout lasted for nearly three hours.

"This was my most difficult

WRITER

bout, as regards physical tension, in the whole of my professional career. I realized that Gama indeed deserved his title as Lion of the Punjab...."—TASS.

BOXES TO KEEP FIT



Ouch! The champ takes it on the chin. "Rocky" Jill Salisbury's good looks sagged for one dizzy moment when "Battling" Barbara Hooper, her sidekick in the Palsie Restaurant cabaret, socked her with a swerving right. But Jill is still champion of the London showgirls, who box to keep fit for dancing!



XVth OLYMPIAD NOV. 22 - DEC. 8, 1956

All the 841 houses at the Olympic Village are finished and £91,000,000 worth of furnishing and kitchen equipment, is pouring into the Village. The village will be ready to receive teams of athletes well before the official opening date, October 22.

HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR OLYMPICS

Mothers—your sons and daughters going to Melbourne to compete in the Olympic Games, will be in good hands.

The Camp Commandant of the Olympic Village, Mr. Phil. Miskin, in July called for 1600 good humoured housewives to enlist as housekeepers at the Village during the Games.

They came by the hundreds from the neighbouring districts—all smiling, according to Mr. Miskin. Within a week 1,000 had been engaged.

They will come to the Village every day to make beds, tidy the 841 houses, where the athletes will live, and serve as waitresses.

First International And Track Clinic Was A Success

By JEFF WHITE

COACHES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD DECLARED THAT THEY WERE MUCH IMPRESSED AND PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD CLINIC HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY JUNE 11 TO JUNE 20, 1956.

They agreed that they had learned profitable lessons from the clinic which they would be able to put to use at home training their athletes. They also said that they felt that the clinic—attended by 40 coaches from 24 foreign countries—was a splendid thing for better relations and understanding between the various nations.

But primarily they were interested in learning the latest techniques in track and field from top notch coaches who attended the sessions. For ten days, they listened to lectures and saw films and analyzed theories both in the lecture halls and on the track.

The clinic was sponsored by the U.S. College Track Coaches Association and was held in conjunction with the U.S. National Collegiate Athletic Association championship track meet. More than 100 of the best U.S. college track coaches also attended the clinic.

"This was a very good clinic for getting technical advice and information on sports," Frank Haskings of Burma said. "I think the greatest benefit

achieved was the pooling of information. There is no other way to get this knowledge. Sometimes one can read an occasional story in a magazine, but that is about the limit of information that can be gained from these world famous coaches. Here we were living under the same roof with them. Any time you had a question, all you had to do was ask it. I noticed that U.S. coaches were greatly interested in the sports programmes in the other countries. The American coaches have given us articles, books and films on how to improve track and field performances. The things I learned here will be very helpful to me in my job as secretary of the National Fitness Council. I'm going to recommend that we invite coaches to come to Burma to help train our athletes."

MIKIO ODA OF JAPAN WHO DISCUSSED THE MARATHON RUN AND THE HOP, STEP AND JUMP, SAID HE HAD OBTAINED VALUABLE INFORMATION AT THE CLINIC AND HE BELIEVES IT SHOULD CONTINUE AS A YEARLY EVENT. "U.S. COACHES SHOWED A CLOSE INTEREST IN US," ODA SAID, "AND WE RECIPROCATED."

Other Far Eastern coaches who were enthusiastic about the sports conference were Tim Tui of Cambodia, Gamar Haskind of Pakistan, and Wei Chen-Wu and Chi Pei Lin of the Republic of China.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNS ARE POPULAR

Ahmed Izad-Panah of Iran told U.S. sports writers that cross country is becoming popular in Iran and he was anxious to learn how the event is conducted in the United States. "The clinic provided me with much information," he said. He added that he was impressed by everyone's desire to be helpful. He was accompanied to the clinic by Ahmed Mostafaei and Kazem Rahbary also of Iran.

Ike Plans Youth Fitness

WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower recently announced that he would soon establish a Council on Youth Fitness as a step toward carrying out recommendations of a national conference.

He said he also would name an advisory council of prominent citizens to stir more interest among the American people in improving the physical and recreational activities of young people.

Eisenhower said the Government Council will include members of his cabinet, who head agencies which deal with recreation, health and youth movements.

"The task of the Federal Government," the President said, "is to assist the educators and the many fine organizations now dealing with the problem that they may improve and advance projects already under way."—USIS.

At The Moscow Stadium



A contest for the best track and field athletes of Moscow was held in the big sports arena in honour of the opening of the Central Lenin Stadium, Moscow. Photo shows the 400 metres run in progress.

Kalevi Rempotti of Finland said his chief interest in the clinic was to compare U.S. and Finnish styles in throwing the javelin. "In only a few days, I acquired many new ideas," he explained. "I hope that these clinics will continue and that more countries will attend. The clinics will help to promote good international relations."

"I was most interested in watching the U.S. athletes perform," Paul Mathiotte of France pointed out. "I had a number of valuable conversations with U.S. coaches from universities and secondary schools. They told me that they would like to watch the European athletes perform."

OTHER COACHES

Other European coaches at the clinic included Karl Deschka of Austria, Toni Nett of West Germany, Otto Szymczek of Greece, Giorgio Oberwieser of Italy, Arne Nytro of Norway and Gosta Holmer and Svan Sidomberg of Sweden.

Albert Mianella of Chile said that he hopes another meeting would be organized soon and suggested that lectures be more detailed and concrete.

Colombian coach Rolf Syvanberg said "at Berkeley, California, Europeans, Asians, and Americans got together and profited by their mutual experiences. Each country received equal attention. The small countries had as much to say as the large ones. It was an excellent opportunity for an exchange of techniques."

Other South and Central American countries represented at the clinic were Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Trinidad-USA.

Strong Two-Suit Hand Can Be A Powerful Offensive Weapon

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

A STRONG two-suit hand is a powerful offensive weapon. This is particularly true when both suits are majors.

If partner can fit either one, game can be made with comparatively little additional high-card strength in his hand. But with a weak dummy and no fit, a two-suit can go for a bad ride.

Here's what happened with such a hand in a recent rubber game.

Val: NORTH S. J 10 H 8 3 D 9 7 6 5 C. Q 6 4 3 2

WEST EAST C. 10 9 5 S. 7 H. 7 5 4 H. Q 9 2 S. A 8 6 4 3 D. K Q J 10 4 D. A 8 C. A K J B

SOUTH (D) S. K Q 9 5 2 H. A K J 10 6 D. 3 2 C. 7

The bidding: SOUTH WEST

1 spade 2 hearts 3 spades Pass Pass Double

NORTH EAST Pass Double 2 Spades 3 diamonds All pass.

Apparently, South was so enamored of his nice two-suit that he completely overlooked the ominous significance of both his partner's bids.

South's bid of two hearts over East's takeout double was entirely justified.

North might have the kind of hand that included some strength out was so weak in spades as to make any response dangerous.

In that event, he might have good support for South's second suit.

PREFERENCE SLIGHT

North might have been better advised to pass the two-heart bid; his preference was slight, his hand was weak, and South might have held five hearts and only four spades.

However, coupled with North's previous pass, his return to spades should have been further warning to South.

North was so weak that, although he preferred spades to hearts, he could not keep the bidding open. "The message that South should have tuned in on."

Then, by passing three diamonds, South could have escaped relatively unscathed. West's correct action would be a bid of three spades, to give East an opportunity to bid three no-trump if he had a heart stopper.

From East's side, three no-trump could not have been defeated, and they'd have scored a nonvulnerable game.

They did much better at three spades—doubtless when South played the hand no better than he had bid it.

DISCARDING HIS LOOSING CLUB

Instead of trumping the third round of diamonds with a high spade, South elected to discard his losing club. West let go of a heart.

WHEN SOUTH FINALLY GOT AROUND TO TRUMPING THE FOURTH DIAMOND LEAD WITH THE NINE OF SPADES, WEST MADE A FINE DEFENSIVE PLAY.

He discarded another heart. Declarer led a spade and dummy won the trick when West ducked.

A heart finesse succeeded, but didn't help. West trumped the second heart lead, cashed the ace of spades and led a club.

Declarer made only four trump tricks and one heart, for an 1100-point set.

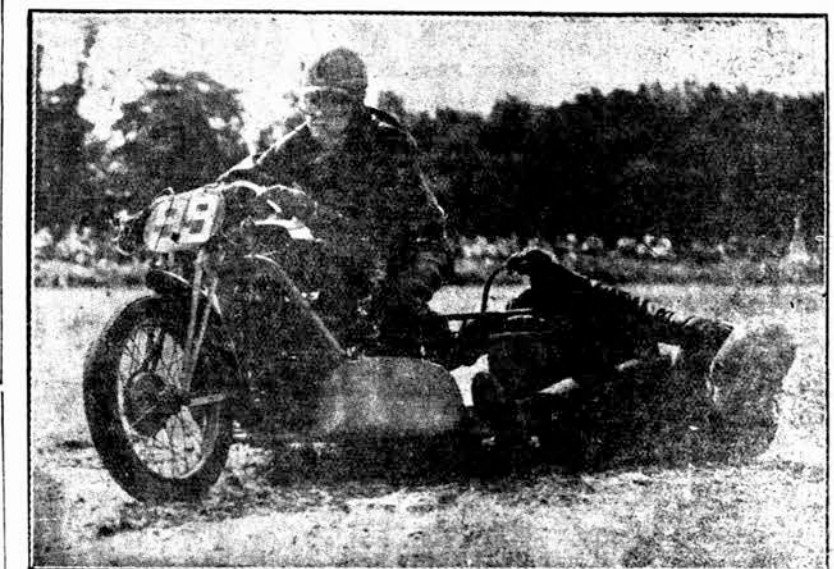
He could have saved a couple of tricks by trumping the third diamond high, cashing two top hearts and ruffing a third heart in dummy.

But even a 500-point set was more than it was worth to stop the nonvulnerable game—which the opponents hadn't yet bid when South stuck his neck out.

EARLY BETTING FOR CUPS

New Zealand galloper Syntax is on the top line of favoritism for the historic Caulfield and Melbourne Cups to be run at Flemington (Melbourne) in mid-October and November 6 respectively.

Betting so far has been light but turf men expect it to improve considerably in the next few weeks.



DON'T HOLD ON TO YOUR HAT. And when your ears start burning it doesn't mean anybody is thinking about you—except perhaps the driver—and how! It just means you have held a motor-bike down round one more bend in the down-to-earth job of being a side-car passenger. These men in a hurry are at the South East Area Grass Track Championship at Kent. Get the idea?

SPORT CHRONICLE

BLOW'S AFTERMATH



Fernando Spallotta shows effects of a hard right whipped across by Tony Gonzalez (right) in the eighth round of their middleweight at St. Nick's recently. Spallotta's eyes are closed and his hair stands on end. Such is a sample of the punishment delivered by Gonzalez, which gave him a unanimous ten-round decision over Spallotta of Italy.

Soccer Will Eventually Become One Of The Most Popular Sport In U.S.

By JEFF WHITE

RUBEN MENDOZA OF ST. LOUIS, WHO WAS RECENTLY NAMED AS A MEMBER OF THE U.S. OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM WHICH WILL COMPETE IN THE 1956 GAMES AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, LEARNED TO PLAY SOCCER AS A BOY IN DURANGO, MEXICO. WITH HIS FAMILY, HE CAME TO LIVE IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA IN 1947.

An inside forward, Mendoza is renowned as an excellent dribbler and a high scorer. A member of the 1952 U.S. Olympic team which played at Helsinki, Finland, Ruben also was selected to play on the U.S. team which played in Scotland in 1952 and in Haiti in 1954 in the World Cup competition.

As a member of the Kuttis Club of St. Louis, he has also played against a number of visiting foreign teams. "I admire the techniques of the foreign organizations and I have learned a lot from them," Mendoza confides. "The experience I gained in Scotland in 1952 helped me immeasurably. I recall that 107,000 people came out to see us play one game."

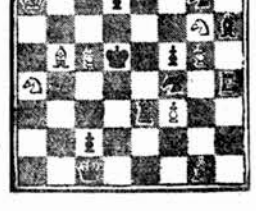
WITH HIS TEAMMATES, THE U.S. OLYMPIC PLAYER PRACTICES EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENING AND PLAYS ON SUNDAYS. THE 5-FOOT 81 INCH ATHLETE ALSO SWIMS, PLAYS BASKETBALL AND SOFTBALL. HE WEIGHS ABOUT 155 POUNDS AND NEVER HAS TO WORRY ABOUT GAINING EXCESSIVE POUNDAGE.

"I believe that soccer will eventually become one of the most popular sports in the United States," Mendoza said recently. "If we can interest our children in the activity at an early age and if coaches from foreign countries would come to the United States frequently to school our youths, I feel that the United States could become a strong factor in international soccer competition."

Mendoza, who plans to open a barber shop of his own following his recent graduation from barbering school, added that he will devote his spare time to coaching youngsters once his soccer playing days are over.—USIS.

BHALJI'S CORNER

Problem No. 204



White

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 203

Three-move problem No. 203 by A. Piatetsky KEYMOVE: R-B5.

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BOOTING IT IN



Ruben Mendoza, who was recently named as a member of the Olympic Soccer team which will compete in the 1956 Games at Melbourne, boots the ball toward the goal in a recent practice session. An inside-forward on the Kuttis team of St. Louis, he is renowned as an excellent dribbler and a high scorer.

By BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE

WHITE is able to maintain, together with the advantage of the move and lasting initiative in most variations of the Ruy Lopez which is one of the reasons why this opening is played less.

This week's game has a line of play which is comparatively less discussed and analysed.

White finds himself with his Pawns terribly scattered and his King exposed when part of his attack fizzles out. Positional factors which must be considered have been overlooked in the attack.

The game is from the 1956 world championship candidate's tournament.

Positional Factors Must Be Considered In Attack

R-K1: 23. K-B5, BxP (9); 24. K-R6 ch. K-K12; 25. QxP ch. P-KB3; 26. P-B4, K1-B2 (10); 27. K1xK1, QxK1; 28. P-B5 (11); P-K14; 29. R-R4; R-K1; 30. P-R4, P-B3; 31. P-P, R-PxP; 32. R-K1, Q-R1 (12); 33. Q-KK13; R-K1; 34. R-R6, K-R (13); 35. R-QB1, Q-K2; 36. Q-QB3, R-K6; 37. Q-Q2, Q-K5; 38. R-B4, Q-K4; 39. R-P, R-K8 ch; 40. R-B2, R-K18 (14); 41. R-B8 ch. K-K12; 42. R-B7 ch. K-R3; 43. R-B2 (15); P-Q4; 44. P-K15, P-P; 45. P-P, QxP ch; 46. R-KB3, Q-K4; 47. R-QK13, Q-K5; 48. R-RK3 ch (16); K-K12; 49. Q-B3, Q-KB5 ch; 50. R-B3, Q-KR5 ch; 51. K-K2, Q-K5 ch; 52. K-B2, P-Q5; 53. Q-Q2, Q-R5 ch; 54. R-KK13 (17); Q-R8; 55. R-P ch. K-B2; 56. R-K14, Q-K18 ch; 57. K-K13 Black proposed a draw and white agreed (18).

Comments

(1) This rather than the popular 6. P-B3 is a favourite continuation of Philin's. There is more scope for transposition into variations where White has played P-Q3 on move five.

A King Devised An Unusual Pastime And A Sabotage Was Responsible For Founding Olympic Games

WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESENT-DAY Olympic Games have far outstripped their ancient Greek counterpart — in size at least.

The United States alone expects to send some 325 athletes to the 16th Olympiad in Melbourne, Australia, late this year. When the contestants of more than 75 countries are counted, the total will reach into the thousands. But in spite of the fabulous spectacles of modern times, officials may find it hard to match the drama of the Greek extravaganzas, says the U.S. National Geographic Society.

While exact figures are unknown, it is probable that at their height the old Games never had more than a few hundred competitors. Yet dynasties fell and rulers were deposed as a result of the scoring.

The first Olympics in recorded history was held in 776 B.C. when one Coroebus won an award for victory in the equivalent of a 200-yard dash. Earlier contests are shrouded in myth and legend.

ORIGIN OF THE GAMES

There are several stories of the origin of the Games. One of the most provocative says that King Oenomaus, who ruled the Greek city of Elis, and nearby Olympia, devised an unusual pastime. He decreed that his beautiful daughter, Hippodamia, could be won as a bride by anyone who took her in a chariot and escaped her father pursuing.

In another chariot. If the suitor was caught he would be dispatched by the monarch's spear.

Thirteen young men made the attempt in turn and were put to death by Oenomaus.

The fourteenth aspirant was a youthful warrior named Pelops. The legend says the crafty Pelops hired a charioteer to sabotage the king's vehicle. During the race, when Oenomaus was drawing dangerously close to Pelops' chariot, the wheel of his car came off and Oenomaus was killed in the crash.

IN CELEBRATION, PELOPS IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE FOUNDED THE GAMES AS A THANKSGIVING CEREMONY TO BEUS FOR HIS TRIUMPH. Whatever their origin, the Games lasted for more than ten centuries.

After the Roman invasion the Games gradually deteriorated. The athletes, instead of being satisfied with a simple olive wreath and municipal honours, began receiving money and other valuable prizes. The Games were abolished as a public nuisance in 394 A.D. by Emperor Theodosius I of Rome.

They were revived in Athens in 1896, with athletes from nine nations competing.—USIS.



Here is the panoramic view of the Main Stadium, the Melbourne Cricket Ground, where on November 23, start the Olympic Games. The stadium is situated in a natural parkland setting, one mile from the city.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Patrick Davidson

When the Olympic flame arrives in Cairns (Queensland) on November 9, a full-blooded aborigine is almost certain to be the first Australian to run with the torch over the first mile of the 2,750 miles relay to Melbourne.

The choice of the first of the 2,750 runners rests between an aborigine and an Australian-born Greek. But athletics officials believe the aborigine will receive the honour.

A mystery runner will carry the torch into the Stadium during the Olympic Games opening ceremony on November 22. The runner's name will not be announced until after his arrival on the arena. He will enter the Stadium carrying a four-pound torch containing a four-pound magnesium burning element, make a 450 yds. circuit of the arena, mount 85 steps and apply the flame to a high urn where it will burn throughout the Games.

This final torch specially designed for the dramatic entry into the Stadium is made of stainless steel and is more elaborate than the 110 torches that will be used over the 2,750 miles relay.

The organiser of the torch relay, Mr. David Readle, said on August 6 that torch runners would find it difficult to keep to schedule in some of the wilder parts of Queensland.

Traffic would be a hazard in New South Wales and Victoria,

but runners would have a police escort right through these two States.

An official convoy of six vehicles, with 18 volunteer drivers, will follow the Olympic flame from Cairns. They will form a self-contained unit, carrying their own supplies.

GIRL STAR SMASHES OWN RECORD

Lorraine Crapp broke her own world record for 440 yds. in a training swim in Townsville on August 9. Her time was 5 min. 5.5 sec.—two-fifths of a second better than her official world record time of 5 min. 5.9 sec.

Australian swimming experts believe that Lorraine will set entirely new standards for women's swimming. Her form raises the question: Will she be the first woman to break 5 min. for 400 metres? This mark has long been regarded as the equal to the 4 min. mile in running.

Last year in Europe there were many attempts on the 5m-400 metres but none succeeded. The Danish swimmer Rachnild Hveger holds the world record for 400 metres which she swam in 5 min. 0.1 sec. over the short 25 metres course in 1940.

Miss Crapp's 5 min. 5.5 sec. for 440 yds. would be less than 5 min. for 400 metres over the short course.

GIRLS SET NEW RECORDS

Under adverse conditions, with a cold gusty wind, women athletes broke two records for field games

in New South Wales Olympic trial events at Moore Park, Sydney, on August 12.

Shirley Cotton, wife of former interstate cricketer Ted Cotton, threw the discus 129 ft. 11 in. to set a new Australian record.

Mary Breen put the shot, 35 ft. 5 1/2 in. to set a new New South Wales record. Mrs. Cotton's throw not only broke her own Australian record; it bettered her previous best by 5 ft. 10 in., and bettered the standard set for Olympic selection by 3 ft. 11 in.

Miss Breen bettered her previous State record for the shot put, set in 1954, by 9 in.

Mrs. June Heath, of Newcastle, threw the javelin 130 ft. 1 in. to pass the Olympic standard. The day before, in her home city, she had thrown it 141 ft. 3 in., but this cannot be recognised because there were insufficient officials controlling the event.

The men did not do so well. The cold wind affected the runners. Because of a request by the athletes the 5,000 metres was reduced to two miles.

John Plummer and Alec Henderson, both of Western Suburbs club, made their first appearance since the start of the squad's events. Plummer finished second to Alan Lawrence, who recorded 9 min. 12.2 sec. Henderson, who threw over the last two laps, was third.

Peter Melhuish tried for a record in the 3,000 metres steeplechase and clocked 9 min. 24.6 sec.—a good effort under the conditions, but 19.4 sec. outside Graham Thomas' best.

Ray Lane edged State sprint champion Gary Bromhead out in the 100 metres. Both clocked 10.5 sec. Bromhead won the 200 metres in 22.3 sec.

Baseball Catches On In Europe

By PRINCE STENO BORGHESI
President, European Federation of Baseball

LAST September, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presented one of the most important events in international baseball history. Mr. Richard "Dick" Falk, industrialist and one of Milwaukee's leading citizens, in cooperation with the U.S. National Baseball Congress, organised for the first time a Global World Series Baseball Tournament.

Participating teams came from the United States, Canada, Japan, Hawaii, Colombia, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Spain. Baseball in Europe is played only on an amateur basis and many nations just started to play a few years ago. Therefore it was difficult to decide whether we should send a European team to Milwaukee to play against far more experienced organizations.

But finally we decided to accept the invitation with the realization that our players would have a chance to improve their playing skill and at the same time see life in the United States.

THE SPANISH TEAM WAS SELECTED TO GO AS A RESULT OF HAVING WON THE 1955 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP WITH VICTORIES OVER BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY AND A TIE WITH ITALY.

The Milwaukee series was played on a double elimination basis. The first day Spain lost 22-0 to Hawaii and on the next day was defeated 9-0 by Japan. This was all for the Spanish club which sat out the rest of the tournament and saw some excellent baseball.

Perhaps if we had not drawn the strong Hawaiian team in the opening game, we could

LACK OF EXPERIENCE

The main reason why the technical level of baseball in Europe is much lower than in any other part of the world is



the lack of experience. Our players begin to play baseball when they're about 16 or 17 years old.

Elsewhere they generally take to the game when they're seven or eight. This fact probably explains why the reactions of our players were slower than those of our opponents.

Most actions in baseball are made instinctively but our players take a few seconds to decide what to do with the ball.

Most of our players are also weak hitters. We may honestly say that we have much to learn about the game, but perhaps in ten years we shall be able to compete adequately with teams from other continents.

Last year had weather marred the tournament. This year it will be held earlier in September—the 7th through the 13th—with the hope that the weather will be warmer and more conducive to playing the game.

In Dick Falk's mind the Global World Series must be above all a meeting of many peoples of different nations and different races with the purpose of making friends and exchanging ideas.

Officials hope that the tournament will eventually encompass more nations.

It is my personal opinion that baseball is one of the best ways, if not the best, to unite all kinds of people in an atmosphere of reciprocal comprehension and appreciation.—USIS.



A seven aside Rugby Football Festival was organised by the Bombay Gymkhana on Sunday at the Cross Maidan. Odds 'N Ends won the tournament. Picture shows standing (left to right): Morant, Shah, Prince and Poodie; sitting: Gotts, Nixon (Capt.) and Carr.